FOR REAL ENJOYMENT.
VISIT
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO
THE CINEMA YOU OUGHT TO SEE.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 305 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	„ 16	„ 18	„ 24
Quarterly ..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
Monthly ..	„ 3	„ 3/8	„ 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our name-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

To V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The Mofussil public are requested to give

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Dec. to 25	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,043
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th „	CHINA ..		7,952
16th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th „	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,606	MALOJA
17th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
26th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Bassrah via Karachi
27th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
29th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
31st „	BAMORA	Bassrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
7th Jan.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	28th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th „	30th „
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	..	7th „	22nd „
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th „	27th „
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th „	29th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

SECOND CHANCE.

We hope that you will not let go this chance as you did for the first.

Another lot of 300 BLANKETS just received from the manufacturers and we are offering at the old rate i.e., Rs. 3-15-0 each. Size 84" x 54". A. M. HAJEE YOUSUFF SAIT AND SONS. Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY.

R554

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscibers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.

Lowest rates with highest returns.

WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F.80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F.62,765,032 £5,556,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

OMBAY OFFICE—92, ESPLANADE ROAD

J. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—6* Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency ex C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No......... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number...... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER, very strong in English for a Local High School. Apply to Post Box No 108. General Post Office, Bombay.
A B560

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS on good remuneration for the Punjab and Bengal Bank, Ltd., Amritsar, for its branches to be opened shortly. Apply with one anna stamp for reply to: THE MANAGING AGENT.
A 22387

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisapion' (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED—Energetic young, hard-working men for rough Jungle Work, good prospects: Apply personally to Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and SONS, Ltd., (Hyderabad Department), Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22382

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Tea Shares, participating preference and ordinary of a running concern, five years old with prospect of early dividend. Adjacent Gardens earning over 100 p.c. profit. Apply for particulars to:—M.N. GHOSE & CO., 20—1, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.
A 22385

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and Companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc: Pay according to qualification: Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925.
22361

WANTED.—URDU MISTRESS with 3rd year Senior Vernacular Training Certificate for the Municipal Training College for women on Rs. 80 as pay and Rs. 10 local allowance and Rs. 10 special allowance. Preference will be given to those who have experience of teaching in any Training College. Also duly qualified or trained mistresses for Municipal Urdu Girls schools on sanctioned grades with Rs. 5 or 10 as local allowance for qualified or trained mistresses. Service is pensionable under Municipal rules. Apply with full details to the undersigned before 15th January 1925. Secretary School Board, Karachi Municipality.
A 22353

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION. Best part of Hornby Road, about 500 sq. ft., in addition to about 160 sq. ft., open space. Apply to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22327

TO LET—For Hindus comfortable blocks of bedrooms and hall of Dongre Mansion, Tardeo Road, near Shastri Hall. See DONGRE"
C 579

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LINO, American Model No. 14, used only for two years. Excellent condition, complete with matrices and accessories. Unique opportunity for Press owners. Apply with offer to the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R554

ELECTRIC MOTOR-GENERATOR SETS suitable for Cinemas in sizes of 5 Kw. and 7 Kw. on 110 volts coupled to 10 and 15 BHP 400 volts 3—phase 50 cycles Motors. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
22308

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

AT NASIK—Large HOUSE, centrally situated, near junction Chandvadkar Street and Main Road, five-storeyed, two courtyards, ground 870 square yards. Good opportunity for Bhatias and rich people. Rs. 30,000 or reasonable offer C. V. PENDSE, behind Vishrambag, Poona City.
G22316

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R273

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40,000 repayable by 31st December 1923, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE LEGAL MAXIM DIARY is useful to Lawyers, Judges and others. A LEGAL MAXIM or a PRIVY COUNCIL or HIGH COURT ruling opens every page. Price Re.1. THE UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Lahore.
L 22351

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE ALLIANCE LAHORE.—Assists Parties seeking matches for their sons and daughters according to its scheme to the best of its Power. No Registration fee is charged and no reward amount is fixed. Whatever one gladly and voluntarily promises to pay on success, Alliance thankfully agrees. Write to-day for this most beneficial and cheapest scheme.
R532

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI.

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: "OTELOTI."

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

HONEY—Fresh Pure and White at 1/8 2 lbs. tin. Packing Postage extra. SALIG RAM & SONS, Honey suppliers, Chamba Via Dalhousie (PUNJAB).
T R547

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to lovers of high class artistic furniture. AUCTION SALE, on view, Property of a European gentleman, very rich and choiced pieces of made-to-order household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others, Jacobian style complete suites of dining and bedroom furniture, Dovan type spring cushioned Chesterfield suites, very old, open, carved pier and centre tables, 1 pair Jacobian beds, fully equipped complete mahogany canteen, cutlery cases, ice-box, solid silver presentation articles, China and brassware rich glass, crockery, best Shefield platedware, etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.) above Messrs. Houghton, Butcher Eastern, Ltd., next Automobile Coy., Ltd., 5—10 Queen's Road, Auctioneers, MISTRY and CO.
N 22386

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC SPORTS YEOTMAL

10th to 13th January, 1925.
Open to all in C.P. and Berar.

HIS EXCELLENCY Dr. Sir Frank Sly Governor Patron of the Provincial Olympic Committee.
In all 46 items of Competition.
Final date for sending Entries is 5th January, 1925.
For particulars write to:—
Dr. S.K. KANE,
Secretary,
Olympic Sports, Yeotmal.
22364

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

OUR BUSINESS will be CLOSED from the 27th inst. to the 31st inst. both days inclusive, on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute will work as usual excepting on Sunday the 28th on which day it will be closed. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
22381

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the road over the Bund Road Bridge at Poona over the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway will be entirely CLOSED to all traffic between the 2nd of January, 1925 and the 2nd of April, 1925, while the bridge is being re-constructed.

T. FRASER,
Actg. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay Division & Works,
Engineer's Office,
G. I. P. Rly. Parel, 9th Dec., 1924.
22368

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1924.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1924, to 5th January, 1925, (both days inclusive.)
22271

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, ORDER 5, RULES, 1 and 5.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Civil Regular Suit No. 566 of 1924.

The Firm of AMARCHAND MADHOWJEE & CO., Merchants, carrying on business in Mogul Street Rangoon .... Plaintiffs.

LAXMICHAND KHETSEY, a Hindu joint family, firm, carrying on business by its Managing Partner and Karta, Palan Danjee, c/o. Poonja Karamsay and Co., of Doonjee Street Mandvi Bombay ...... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To,
The DEFENDANTS.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you claiming Rs. 4,800 (Rupees four thousand and eight hundred only) due on an account.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognized Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of this Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 5th day of January, 1925, which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the abovementioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, The Hon'ble SIR SYDNEY MADDOCK ROBINSON, Kt. Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(Sd.) (.........)
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.
22388

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL .... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated 14th February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (part whereof admeasuring 209 square yards is alleged by the Government to have been held under Sanad) with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8,672 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Nos. 100, 101, 439, Old Survey No. 82, 85, New Nos. 13606 and 13949, New Survey Nos. 1/6908 and 1/6909, Cadastral Survey No. 1/231 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor, and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4485, E 2742, Street No. 105 D Ward No. 4486 (1a), Street No. 107 aa D Ward No. 4486 (2), Street No. 107 a, D Ward No. 4505-4506, E 2746 at 47 Street No. 113-115, D Ward No. 4507 at 4509, E 2948 at 50 Street No. 117 at 120 Lamington Road and bounded, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Cassum, on or towards the East partly by the property of Daji Abaji Khare and partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by Lamington Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22278

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1. THAKORDWAR, 11. JUMA MUSJID,

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25151

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS DEOJI & OTHERS TAPESTRY LINED, CHESTERFIELD SUITES FANCY CABINETS, BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, ALLON MOTOR-CYCLE CARPETS SILVERWARE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow next to Lal-Chimney Lamington Road Byculla very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboards dumbwaiter, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite fancy drawing room Cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Singers' Sewing machine, Gramophone, Carpets electric lamps, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, 1 Allon Motor-Cycle in perfect running order, glass crockery, platedware etc.

Property of E. Slater, Esqr., and others.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Texas Oil Company, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 29th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at Sorab House, Marzban Road Fort, the entire stock of office furniture such as roll top office, large and small writing table, revolving chairs, 1 American automatic Diebold safe 68" by 38, 2 Godrej's Safes, size 43 by 31, steel and wooden file cabinets, almost new Underwood typewriters, large copy, 36 by 26, wooden cupboard, cashier counter, with brass railings, cheque protectograph electric lamps and fans, typewriter table, etc., etc.

Property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SLIGHTLY USED ALMOST NEW BILLIARD TABLE ROBERT WITH BALLS, CUES, MARKING BOARD BENCHES LAMP. ALSO FEW PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of Dec., 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) At "Glenridge" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill; solid almost new Billiard table by J Robert, complete with all accessories balls, cues benches and lamp, sideboard, dinner waggon, fancy teapoys arm chairs, revolving books stands cushioned sofas and chairs, verandah cane furniture, etc., etc.

Property of G. Boyajis Esq., property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS. CHANDELIARS, FANCY FITTINGS, WALL BRACKETS, STOVES FANCY, FITTINGS ABOUT 5,000 SWITCH AND REGULATOR BLOCKS, E. TEA KETTLES, RADIATOR, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. V. C. Osler Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by public bonafide auction sale at their old premises at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 31st day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) all surplus stock of electrical goods such as fancy fittings chandaliars, brackets, stoves, etc.

About 5000 blocks for 1 Regulator and 1 Switch, cut glass lamp shades, E dance piano, milk boiler, tea kettle, cigar lighter, street centres motors, West Minister are lamps Earthen ware Battery, Jars automatic, lanterns, etc., etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

On SUNDAY, the 28th December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Gate Side, Mazagaon opposite Bombay Port Trust Workshop, very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, carpets, bedsteads, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, etc.

Property of the late Mr. E. F. Elton, Acting Mechanical Superintendent.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 4, 6, 8, & 10.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

FEATURING ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR

MATHESON LANG.

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT. UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.

A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK

SITA VANVAS.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

Famous in upper India

Daxini Subodh Natak Co.

BOMBAY THEATRE
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

NEW URDU PLAY

Friday—26-12-24 at 3-30 p. m.
and
Saturday—27-12-24 at 9-30 p. m.

NAI JINDAGI

Rates as usual *Manager.*

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 8-30 p.m.

SHAP SAMBHRAM

on SUNDAY, the 28th Dec. 1924 at 3 p.m.

SAMSHAYAKALLOL

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)

Manager.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. Dr LeClerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd., N.W.5 London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 24.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Firm.
Bar Gold £4.3.9. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16. Quiet.

London, Dec. 24.

Rentes 3 per sent 50
Berlin Cheques on London 32 3/16
Bar Sil (Spot) 32 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support—China and India were inclined to sell—closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

SILVER REPORT.

London, Dec. 24.

Messrs. Mocatta's have not issued the weekly report.

MESSRS. SHARP & WILKINS' REPORT

Market was fairly active during the week and the prices within narrow limits. Indian bazars bought moderately and the [illegible] bear sales on account of China have been covered. America was willing to meet London demands on most days and there was little selling from the Continent.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89½ unchanged.
Victory Bonds 5 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent 101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 116 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 unchanged

GOLD.

London, Dec. 24.

The very little arrived from South Africa has been taken up by trade, however, there is a fairly good demand from Durban shipment direct to Bombay.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 24.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4.
National Bank £48 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24.
To-day's Prices.

Months.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.50 plus	.13
March	23.90 ,,	.12
May	24.25 ,,	.10
July	24.37 ,,	.9

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Dec. 24.
To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	12.98 —.10
March	13.05 —.9
May	13.14 —.9
July	13.17 —.9

INDIAN COTTON—SPOT.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

[illegible]DE.—	
Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
[illegible]	11.90
[illegible]L.—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00
[illegible]—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
[illegible]ACH.—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. [illegible] Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 [illegible]
[illegible]d. Americans Spot—Universal Standard [illegible] quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.35
New York 11. a.m.
[illegible] known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.77
May	24.13
July	24.39

New York Noon Call.

March	23.80
May	24.14
July	24.32

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	23.54
[illegible]	23.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 24.

Total Actual Export 3,000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 42,000 Bales.
Total Imports 108,000 Bales.
Total Stock 690,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 15,610.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	12.98	—.10
February	13.00	—.9
March	13.06	—.8
May	13.15	—.8
July	13.20	—.6
October	12.86	—.7

EGYPTIANS.

January	27.50	—.5
March.	26.65	unchgd.
May	25.60	,,

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	12.97	—.10
January	12.98	—.10
February	13.00	—. 9
March	13.05	—. 9
April	13.08	—. 8
May	13.14	—. 9
June	13.14	—. 9
July	13.17	—. 9
August	13.09	—. 9
September	13.00	—. 9
October	12.84	—. 9
November	12.75	—. 9
December	12.71	—. 9

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

December	28.15	—.10
January	27.62	plus .7
February	27.15	,, .5
March	26.70	,, .5
April	26.15	,, .5
May	25.65	,, .5
June	25.15	,, .5
July	24.60	,, .10
August	24.35	,, .10
September	23.80	,, .10
October	23.40	,, .10
November	20.60	—.65

January	23.50	plus .13
March	23.90	,, .12
May	24.25	,, .10
July	24.37	,, .9
Spot Cotton at New York	24.00	,, .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.75	,, .15

Futures at New Orleans—

March	23.88	,, .17
May	24.17	,, .16
Demand Bills		23

Silver—Foreign mined 66 7/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Dec. 24.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 46,000
Day's Exports to Continent 18,000
Futures at New York.—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 20/3.
June/July [illegible] /6.
July/Septr. Sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 17/3 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 17/3 1/2.

London, Dec. 24.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for Dec/Jan. Shipment to Hamburg at £20 3/4 and in Wheat Parcels, Choice White Karachi arrived at 62/6 and afloat 62/6, and in Parcels, Choice White Calcutta and for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Liverpool at 62/8, and in Parcels, Choice White Calcutta for April/May Shipment at 62. Markets are closed until Monday.

London, Dec. 24.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was dull and practically nothing doing. Holiday tone. Closed at £22 1/2 Sellers for Decr/Jan. Shipment and £22 1/2 for Jan/Feb. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. Sellers £11

Castorseed Bombay was neglected and lower to sell and closed at £23 1/2 quoted.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 24.

Ferozepore Real Bold Dec/Jan. Sellers £20 3/4.

Toria Cawnpore Dec/Jan. Sellers £20 3/4

Brown Cawnpore Nov/Decr. Sellers £22 5/8.

Market closed slow.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 24.

Karachi Barley Jan. Sellers 42/6.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb Sellers 65.

Rozario Santa Fe—3 1/2 Jan/Feb. Sellers 65/6.

Tone:—Steady but quiet. Holiday tone.

Australian Dec/Jan. Buyers 65/6.

Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Buyers 62/6.

Soft Karachi Jan/Feb Sellers 61/6.

Calcutta, Club No. 2 Paid 62. and Sellers for April/May.

TRADERS SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

AGAINST COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY.

The Imperial Elecric and Trading Co.
Vs.
1. Lloyd's Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch and
2. Cox's Shipping Agency.

The plaintiffs stated that they indented for one case of Ceiling Fans from Maltzhan and Springer of Berlin. The said case arrived at Bombay per s.s. Aldebaran on 27th November 1920 and was landed on 1st December 1920. Nine days before the arrival of the goods the plaintiffs accepted the draft relative to them presented by the defendant Bank and retired it on 13th December 1920, 8 days before it became due. On 26th November 1920, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendant-Bank requesting them to have the goods cleared and stored in the "duty paid Warehouse" Without the plaintiff's consent or knowledge the defendant-Bank had handed to the defendant No. 2 the shipping documents in respect of the said goods. On the retirement of the said draft on 13th December 1920, the plaintiffs called upon the defendant-Bank to deliver up the shipping documents. They referred the plaintiffs to defendant No. 2 who recovered from the plaintiffs landing, clearing and insurance charges. The plaintiffs demanded delivery of the said goods from the defendant No. 2 but, after putting off the plaintiffs they wrote on 8th February 1921 to the plaintiffs stating that the Port Trus had advised them that the said case was not traceable and was short landed, and on 19th February 1921, offered to hand to the plaintiffs the relative shipping documents. On 3rd March 1921, defendant No. 2, handed to the plaintiffs the shipping documents. Thereupon the plaintiffs' mucradum made a search in the docks and found the said case lying in the docks in the open on or about the 8th idem. On 9th March 1921, the plaintiffs wrote for an survey to Messrs. James Finlay and Co. who were the Lloyds' Agents in Bombay. On 16th March 1921, their surveyors held a survey and reported that the goods were in a state of rust and even then wet, and recommended that they should be sold off by auction. The plaintiffs tried to sell off the said fans but they proved to be unsaleable. On obtaining the report of the Lloyds Agents' Surveyors as aforesaid, the plaintiffs applied to the underwriters for the payment of their claim but it was rejected on the ground that the damage in question wa sverified 31 months after the arrival of the steamer. The plaintiffs therefore sued the defendants to recover Rs. 1,907-12-0 for damages caused to the said goods as well as for the loss by the plaintiff of their remedy against the underwriters owing to the negligence of either or both of the defendants and their breach of duty as the plaintiffs' agents for clearing the said goods and storing the same.

DEFENCE OF DEFENDANT NO. 2.

In their defence defendant No. 2 contended that they could not trace the case in question in the docks and informed the defendant-Bank accordingly. By their letter dated 19th February 1921, defendant No. 2 gave the plaintiffs the option to take over the shipping documents and as the plaintiffs had exercised their option, they denied having been in the meanwhile guilty of any negligence in the matter. They also denied that the plaintiffs lost their claim against the underwriters by reason of any delay or negligence on their part and without prejudice contended that the damage complained of as caused by the loss of the claim against the underwriters was too remote. They stated that if the plaintiffs' claim was likely to be rejected on the ground of delay it would have been equally well rejected on the day when the defendants received intimation that the case was traced. The defendants denied negligence or breach of duty or failure to carry out the plaintiffs' instructions.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the defendants.

DEFENDANT-BANK'S CONTENTION.

For the defendant-Bank it was contended that they should be sued as Cox and Co. and they joined in the other defences raised on behalf of defendant No. 2.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge Mr. K. M. Jhaveri in giving the judgment of the Court held that the defendant 2 were guilty of negligence in the performance of their duties as the plaintiffs' agents. They had stated in their correspondence with the plaintiffs that the Port Trust had advised them that the case was short-landed but it turned out that the Port Trust had advised them to the contrary effect and had intimated to them that he case was lying ready for delivery. The plaintiffs' mucadum was able to trace the case within a short time after he got the shipping documents. His Honour was therefore strongly of opinion that the case in question could have been traced much earlier but for the negligence of defendant No.e 2. The question therefore really was as to the damages to be awarded to the plaintiffs. They claimed damages on the ground that the goods in question had themselves been damaged and rendered useless owing to the defendants' negligence, and that they lost their claim against the underwriters owing to the defendants' wrongful delay. As to the damage to the fans, the Surveyors had found them wet at the time of survey, and the plaintiff who was an expert in electrical engineering had sworn that all the electric parts of the fans were eaten up and that the fans had become unsaleable. His Honour believed the plaintiffs' evidence and held that owing to the defendants' negligence the fans had become totally useless and that the defendants were bound to pay the plaintiffs the invoice price of the goods namely Rs. 1,377.

As to the other branch of the plaintiffs' case His Honour was of opinion that, had it not been for the defendants' negligence the plaintiffs would have got a survey held in time to make the underwriters liable. His Honour therefor epassed judgment in plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 1,377 and costs thereon and certified Rs. 51 as the plaintiffs' professional costs against defendant No. 2. and dismissed the suit against defendant No. 1 and awarded Rs. 34 as their professional costs.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot, Jan/Feb. 19.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 19 5/8.
Tone:—Steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

HOLIDAYS.

London Markets are closed until Monday. New York Markets are closed on 25th Decr. and 1st. January.

METALS.

London, Dec 24.

English best Selected Copper £70¼
Standard Copper G. M. B. £66 5/8
Copper Braziers £86½
Yellow Metal £8 1/8
Hard Spelter £30 1/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

RENT ACT AND FAIRPLAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the letter signed "Fairplay" on the subject of the "Rent Act" and ask the tenants to beware of these Fairplays, Justices and their ilk. I did not come across a single letter during the course of these two years in the columns of the "Chronicle" which deserved the signature "Unfairplay" more than this one. We the tenants would like a Petit or Dabholkar to make statements like those made by this gentleman who arrogates to himself the title "Fairplay" but has not the courage to allow us to know him or verify his facts." I say all the socalled facts are a tissue of lies and challenge "Fairplay" to bring his facts to an open forum.

Tenants of Bombay, beware lest your cause should be betrayed by these pseudonyms. Statements of landlords bind them. Statements of these "fairplays" only hit below the belt. Really the landlords are a body strong and educated and should put forward their own case; it will be considered. They will not come in the open. There are in every chawl hirelings of these capitalists—the Bombay landlord is only a capitalist—and they carry on insidious propaganda. They produce divided counsel among the body of tenants and prevent them from putting forth organised strength. I am not making an idle statement. I am saying this after very close observation and strenuous work of two months. Let the tenants refuse to listen to anybody except a genuine landlord on his grievances.

I have all along maintained that greed or avarice is not the monopoly of landlords. There is the same percentage of greedy landlords as of greedy tenants. What the tenants wants is protection against the opportunity to be greedy in respect of the prime necessity of life in Bombay. The facts alleged by "Fairplay" only prove the tenants' case. The landlords allege that the peculiar conditions, which necessitated the war legislation of Rent Restriction, are now totally altered. The facts alleged on their behalf by "Fairplay" prove that those conditions are not yet altered, we mean by tenants the *bona fide* tenants, and not the absentee tenant. We are out to protect the *bona fide* tenant. As against him, what the absentee tenant can do today, the landlord will do to-morrow. But the fact remains that the conditions, which made it possible for either the landlord or his substitute the absentee tenant to charge exorbitant rent, obtain even to-day. If "Fairplay" can induce some landlords to come out in the open with allegations like those made by him under concealment, we may concede him a hundredth of that fairplay which he poses to embody in himself. The tenants never wish to encourage the profiteering tenant and will support any necessary amendment of the Rent Act. But the game of the landlords is to use the defects of the Acts as a level to upset the whole Act. Tenants do not seek proprietory rights. They will, at the same time, refuse to be staggered by any number of individual enormities which are made possible by bad draftsman. Tenants stand on justice and are fighting for a prime necessity of existence in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The near approach of the 30th December induces me to make one more condent appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay to make this session of the League worthy of the highest and best traditions of our City. Let the session of 1924 be as historic and as such a mile-stone on the path to Hindu-Muslim Unity and Self-Government as the session of 1915 was.

The Congresswallas have sought to make a grievance of the fact that the League has not been convened at Belgaum.

The subject has been almost discussed threadbare in the local papers, and the controversy has lost the charm of freshness. But there is one fact of which I wish to remind the Congresswallas. The League platform is big enough and broad enough to hold those who have come under the influence of the Mahatma and those who have refused to give him their allegiance. In fact the glory and the pride of the League is that it is, perhaps, the only political organization to-day which thanks to its catholic and uninquisitorial creed, can call together to its platform representatives of almost every shade of political opinion barring those who are either dead to every sense of self-respect and patriotism or those who indulge in the airy nothings of separatism. I, therefore, appeal to my Mussalman friends who will be visiting Belgaum to maintain this pride and this glory of the League, for their absence from its deliberations will immediately convert it into a party organization rather than a great Muslim institution which it has always been.

There is another section of Mussalmans who deplore the existence of the Muslim League as the perpetration of communal distinctions and divisions. I, for one, have every sympathy with this robustly National frame of mind. And I should be as quick as they to condemn the League if it took one step towards emphasising our differences or embittering our relations. But the recent history of the League tells a different tale. It was from the League platform, let me remind my non-communal friends that Mazharul Haque, on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion said that he was an Indian first and a Mussalman next.

Apart from the usual academic and declamatory resolutions the most pressing problem that will be engaging our attention this session will be the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. This unity will ever remain distant so long as the Mussalmans themselves are disunited and speak with two voices.—One voice comes from Cocanada—the stentorian voice of Mr. Mahomed Ali. The other, full of forensic eloquence—that of Mr. Jinnah from Lahore. And the voices fail to chime in unison even on so important a question as Muslim representation. The Lucknow Pact was made possible because the League was united. Let the Mussalmans of Bombay earn the gratitude of posterity by restoring the League to its prestine glory and making possible another Hindu-Muslim Pact which will not be symbolic merely of a transitional stage but will stand as an abiding monument to national unity.—Yours etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

Decr. 25.

"YOUNG COLLEGIATE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request through your columns, the old subscribers of now *defunct* "Young Collegiate' to communicate their new addresses to me, as early as possible, on the following address. During the last three years, I have lost the Register and hence the request.

I owe a great responsibility to them, and I am trying to fulfil it very shortly.—Yours etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Post Box, 3545,
Bombay No. 4.
Decr. 22.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund Office on the 20th inst., Mr. A. R. King, presiding. The Report on the working of the Fund for the year ending 31st March 1924 was adopted. It shewed that the Capital of the Widow's Pension Branch was Rs. 35,00,720 and that of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 2,07,835. The number of members in the former Branch was 1030 and in the latter 219. There were 611 widows receiving pensions aggregating Rs. 17,891. In addition to monthly Pensions a sum of Rs. 5,724-0-0 was paid to widows as profit balances standing at credit of their husbands. Out of the surplus declared by the Actuary (Mr. Duncan C. Fraser) Rs. 82,000 had been appropriated towards the reduction of subscriptions of 450 of subscribers of the widow's Pension Branch and Rs. 5,000 towards the reduction of premia of 136 members of the Life Assurance Branch. The distribution also resulted in the exemption of 245 members from payment of any subscriptions. The Chairman touched on the salient features of the report and urged the members to do all they could to increase the prosperity of the Fund by persuading more morried Government servants to join the Institution, the stability of which, he was glad to say, had been maintained for 75 years. The Chairman then explained the reasons for the several propositions to be put before the meeting by the Committee. These were carried. Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, Mr. S. G. Mandlik and Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla, were re-elected members of the Committee, and Mr. G. S. Ranjit was reappointed Secretary and Treasurer.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the 1st Annual Report for 1923-1924 of the above Society (Bombay.):—

Membership:—Though the Lodge started its membership with 16 members, it is gratifying to note that the membership has progressed steadily and to-day there are about 40 members on its register, including lady members. We regret to say that we had to accept the resignation of membership of Brother Govind N. Paranjpe, owing to his passing the age of 30

Activities:—(1) The early activities of the Lodge were carried on at the Blavatsky Lodge and we tender our sincere thanks to the Managing Committee of the Blavatsky Lodge for its kind hospitality. The memories of old are always cherished when one observes the progress one has made during the course of time, and that has fortunately been the case with the Youth Lodge, which is meeting as you see, to-night at its rented flat. Various activities were undertaken during the course of the year and, in passing, reference may be made to a few of them, which, we think, require special attention. For the [illegible] of members a study class was conducted by Brother K. F. Gorwala, when he read "The Riddle of Life" on every Monday and by now as many as — pages have been gone through. Another useful class was conducted on every Sunday by Dr. [illegible] F. Pavri on "First Aid to the Injured." On every Saturday "The Self-Expression Group" met with the assistance of Brother [illegible] V. Khandeker, when attempts were made by members to express themselves on various interesting subjects from the point of theosophy. We must point out that though in the early days there was fairly good attendance at all these classes, the number has, we regret very much to say lessened of late and we earnestly request the members to take a little more interest to make the classes more popular. A lecture series was also arranged and interesting lectures were delivered by members.

(2) The Lodge did not confine its activities to its members only and, besides the classes mentioned above, other activities were also carried on. We feel that we could not have made a better beginning than by holding the first public event in the history of the Lodge by organising a public meeting to celebrate the 40th birthday of Dr. George Sydney Arundale at the Blavatsky Lodge on 1st December 1923, when Dr. V. S. Trilokeker very kindly occupied the Chair. It was an unfortunate occasion that the Lodge had to mourn the passing away of Miss Fransisca Arndale on the 1923. The Lodge was given the privilege of honouring itself when on the a farewell address was given to Dr. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society at "Vasant Vihar" in the early hours of the morning of her departure to England. This was subsequently followed by another nice farewell at a special meeting called for the purpose to bid good-bye to Dr. and Mrs. Arudale on the eve of their departure for England on an educational tour. The Lodge co-operated whole heartedly with the authorities of National Baby Week, Bombay and tendered useful service during their campaign. Three public lectures by Dr. Arundale were also organised by the Lodge and we dare say the lectures were popular. In response to the appeal issued by the local South Indian Floods Relief Committee, the Lodge volunteered a good number of its members. On the morning of the White Lotus Day, members read verses from various scriptutes at the Lodge premises, and money was collected to feed students of the Panenama School, Adyar. Last, but not the least, the management of the Public Demonstration on the occasion of "Dr. Annie Besant's fifty years of public life" was undertaken by the Lodge and we are happy to say it was managed successfully.

Finance:—No one will indeed say that the appended financial statement of accounts for the year shows a rosy prospect in the financial history of the Lodge but, it may be permitted to say, that in spite of limited resources at the disposal of the Committee, every effort was made to carry on the work of the Lodge without the aid of any outside agency. The Committee, however, takes this opportunity to appeal to members to help and co-operate with it in the task of collecting funds and it trusts confidently its appeal will not go in vain. In response to the appeal issued by the President of the Theosophical Society, the Lodge donated a sum of Rs. 100 towards the Head-quarters fund at the last Theosophical Convention and a similar appeal issued by the Chairman of the Federation of the Young Theosophists was responded to by the Lodge with a sum of Rs. 30. It is needless to point out that amongst the Youth Lodges in India, Bombay Lodge headed the two lists.

MR. PATEL & CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The story of Mr. Patel's resignation as the President of the Bombay Corporation on account of his refusal of Government invations to various functions on the occasion of Lord Reading's recent visit to our city is well-known to us all and requires no further description. By this bold action of his Mr. Patel has much endeared himself to the people, who exhibited through meetings their appreciation and justification of the action. Besides on the occasion of the acceptance of his resignation, his services and the work in connection of the Corporation were much eulogised by the Municipal Commissioner in true spirit and so also did the members of the opposition including Mr. Mody the ex-President. Till now no President has done such solid work. He did it most judiciously and without taking sides. The Calcutta Corporation by refusing the same sort of invitation most fittingly replied to the Viceroy's Ordinance and preserved its own respect. The Bombay Corporation which is considered the premier Municipality in India has forfeited the confidence of the Bombay people, by forcing the resignation of its President, who acted according to the wishes of the people of his own city. They have clearly shown their dislike of the Corporation's action through various meetings, and yet it is not too late. We hope that the Corporation will remedy it by re-installing him into the Chair.—Yours etc.,

RATANBAI L. MEHTA.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN [illegible] BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every man in a well-organised state has the right of work; ours is supposed to be an efficient constitutional organisation. Therefore, every man in the country who has hands to work and other bodily limbs in a sound state is bound to have work bringing him at least a living wage. But what do we find instead? Men with all their bodily organs in a perfectly sound state, men with will to work and men asking for nothing but a mere subsistence allowance all knocking about from place to place in search of some work, several of them begging for some work. Neither the State nor even society can secure work for this large number of unemployed among whom most are literate and belong to the middle class community. In the absence of any reliable Government machinery for the discovery of even approximate numbers of unemployed in the town we cannot definitely tell how many of them there are, but roughly it may be estimated at thousands. The Government of Bombay have, fortunately, in the person of Mr. L. G. Sedgewick, Director of Labour Office, as capable a man as Mr. Findlay shirras for the investigation of the actual figures. Our private efforts are of no avail. The Unemploy ment Bureau under the Central Labour Board which I have been conducting simply with a humanitarian end in view has revealed to me facts which prompt me to conclude that unemployment is equally prevalent among all communities, that more middle class intellectual workers are out of work than manual labourers, that they have been thrown out from their jobs due to the incapacity of their employers to pay that a very large number of them are mere desk-workers. But all private efforts at ascertainment will be futile for we have nothing like proper organisation of labour as such and so we are lacking in most conveniences which Government easily control at public expense. Therefore, it is of the utmost moment that the Labour Office should immediately provide the public with some data to go upon with definite statements as to how they arrived at them.

But the question now is not as much the investigation of the extent of unemployment as the means and ways to remedy the same. In his erudite address on unemployment Mr. Manu Subedar as well as Mr. Natarajan in his presidential remarks dwelt on suggestions which will not give immediate food to the starving and work to the unemployed unfortunates. I urge that the State and Society are the only two immediate solvents of the difficulty. The lot of the unemployed can as well be improved by co-operation among themselves and unionism. The State and Society will not at once care for them, I am afraid, for their mentality is well surcharged with capitalism. In spite of all our vaunting pride we are not democratic in our outlook and political vision. Government thrives upon our lethargy. If Government cannot give loans to the unemployed or work to them or any other facility so as to help them live have we philanthropists and patriots who will come forth to mend their lot? We have but few who run their industrial concerns with purely patriotic motives. Government ought to frame certain definite schemes by which the energies of a large number of these honest citizens can well be turned to use. In England, Parliament has just passed a Bill by which a very large number of their unemployed could very well be accomodated in different places Why should Government here not look after the children of this soil over whose destiny it presides? The war took place between two foreign powers thousands of miles away from India and yet India has to bear the heavy burdens down to the present day with no benefit resulting to her from the conquest of Britain over her foes; because India is a dependency. Government is the biggest co-operating factor in the country and the immediate solution rests in its offering every help promptly so as to relieve the situation.—Yours etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

The weather has been dry. The central part of the western depression is now crossing Afghanistan.

Forecast.—Some rain or snow in Baluchistan Frontier and Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 24.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.983
Temperature of Air	78.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	69.5 "
Dew Point	64.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	63% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.8 "
Minimum do. do. ..	72.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	125 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	25	10 1	27 7	25	4 20	19 1
		23 4	30 2		16 19	14 5
Fri.	26	10 56	28 1	26	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11		17 8	13 11
Sat.	27	14 58	26 5	27	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	28	0 37	31 2	28	6 51	17 5
		12 36	28 3		18 39	14 4
M.	29	1 23	31 0	29	7 41	17 4
		13 24	27 11		19 24	15 3
Tu.	30	2 7	20 4	30	8 33	17 6
		14 15	27 3		20 9	16 6
W.	31	2 52	29 4	31	9 19	17 10
		15 8	26 5		..	..

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 26 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Dec. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season and crop reports of the Presidency for the week ending 23rd December:—

Standing rabi crops generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak where suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

MATRICULATION TEXTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The way in which text-books for the Matriculation Examination are prescribed and announced to the schools and publishers has often been condemned. But there is one aspect of the affair which has generally escaped notice. The University, after having selected certain text-books, ceases to protest against the vagaries of publishers. Four years back the Joint Board prescribed four books in English for the School-Leaving Examination. One of these happened to be the copyright of a European publishing firm. The other three books were non-copyright matter and could be published by any publishers, Indian publishers, who usually get only the leavings of the University patronage, did publish their editions of the three books—and very good editions. But the European firm adopted a very strange method of dealing in the matter. It published its one copyright text, not as a separate book, but in combination with the other three texts. Those who wanted their one text were practically told that if they wanted that text they must purchase the other three texts, that one also would not be given to them. The result was that even the superior or cheaper editions were left to lie unsold, students were troubled a good deal and they paid heavy prices.

Let the University make it clear to the publishers that their prescribed text must be made available as separate volumes for all those who want those in that form. They must exercise no compulsion over students and teachers, because of the University patronage. The University could also compel them to fix prices moderately.—Yours etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION. SEVASHRAM.

We have received a copy of the twenty-third Annual Report of the Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Kankhal, Hardwar (for the Calendar Year 1923.) The Mission concerns itself chiefly with Medical relief. It is making itself more useful every year in this line. The daily averages both for in-door patients and for out-door relief are much higher for the year under review than any of the twenty-two preceding years of its existence. The total number of persons who obtained relief during the year was 19,310. The Ashram is situated at a place where people from every part of India go in large numbers. Besides it extends asylum without distinction of caste or religion. The Ashram has now started a permanent endowment fund for the 66 [illegible] at it maintains for in-patients. We [illegible] doubt it deserves encouragement [illegible] of the public.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LIBERAL CRITICISM OF BRITISH ACTION

The "Nation and The Athenaeum" writes:—

The hopes that Mr. Baldwin's Government would prove sober, reliable, perhaps even faintly liberal, have been sadly dashed by its clumsily truculent handling of the Egyptian situation. The murder of Sir Lee Stack undoubtedly called for firm and prompt measures. It was essential to have Egyptian opinion under no possible doubt that Britain will tolerate neither political assassination nor propaganda calculated to provoke it—all the more essential as our policy during the post-war years had lent colour to the view that we might wearisedly concede to such methods what we would refuse to reasoned appeal. The question of the Sudan, which has been the chief source of the anti-British agitation, cannot be allowed to drift on unsettled much longer. But it should surely have been possible to be "strong," and even "stern," without issuing our ultimatum in a form which seems deliberately designed to invite comparison with some of the most notorious documents in recent diplomatic history, it was surely not necessary to act so as to put ourselves in the wrong with world opinion, so as to revive in America, in France, and elsewhere, the old suspicions of Britain as a hypocritical imperialist adventurer, and so as to create the impression that talk about the new international atmosphere created by the League of Nations is mere amiable moonshine, and that when things really happen to great States, ourselves no less than Mussolini, will act in the spirit of the past. It is not too late, we hope, to retrieve the situation; but if it is to be done, our Ministers must think rather less of satisfying the clamour of newspapers which urge the reversal of "the folly of 1922," and rather more of justifying British policy before the bar of the public opinion of the world.

The British demands fall under two heads: those relating to punishment for the crime, and those relating to a revision of the *status quo*. Under the first head we have already obtained a full apology, a promise to detect and punish the criminals, and a fine of £500,000. Was it really *de rigueur* to include such an item as the last, which is just the kind of detail that is offensive to decent opinion the world over? The responsibility of any Government for a political crime committed within its jurisdiction depends upon proof either of complicity or of negligence. Now, the gravity of the attack on the Sirdar lies, undoubtedly, in the strong presumption that it was not the work of isolated fanatics, but was closely connected with the virulent anti-British propaganda carried on by organizations closely connected with the Egyptian Government, and which the Egyptian Government itself has been unable or unwilling to check. Had the British Note demanded an inquiry by a mixed commission; had it fixed a time-limit for the detection and punishment of the criminals, no valid objection could have been taken; but to presume the guilt of the Egyptian Government and demand payment or an indemnity *before* any inquiry is held is to follow a very evil precedent. It may be said that it was necessary to take some immediate steps striking to the native imagination: we have to consider the effect on the opinion of Europe and America as well as of Egypt. Exactly the same argument as to inferential complicity was raised in the case of the Yamina murders; yet the public opinion of Europe insisted that the sum demanded as indemnity should not be handed over to Italy until *after* the holding of an inquiry and the expiration of a time-limit.

The indemnity has, however, been paid, under protest, by the Egyptian Government. The demands relating to a revision of the *status quo* have been refused, and Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner, has instructed the Government of the Sudan to take immediate steps to putting them into effect so far as they concern Sudanese affairs. Moreover, the refusal by the Egyptian Government brings into effect at once the last clause of the original ultimatum, relating to the intention of his Majesty's Government to "take appropriate action to safeguard their interests in Egypt and the Sudan." The first step in such action has been the seizure of the Alexandria Customs.

This, then, is the position. The Egyptian Government has already acquiesced in every demand relating to punishment of the crime. We have now seized the opportunity to compel, forcibly, acquiescence in our interpretation of the various points reserved for discussion in the proclamation of independence, and we are faced, at present, with passive resistance on the part of the Egyptians. How far is this to lead us?

It may be presumed that no British Government can be mad enough to contemplate revoking the grant of independence. While the organized resistance might be negligible, the military occupation of Egypt to-day would imply a garrison in every important town where there is a European population, and a strong force to protect all important irrigation works. The British people have no mind for such an adventure. Anti-British feeling is not confined to the nationalist agitators of Cairo, a fact for which we ourselves are largely responsible. The extreme bitterness of anti-British feeling in Egypt arises partly from the breach of our public promise that no part of the burden of the war should fall upon the Egyptian people, partly from the long delay in granting any real measure of autonomy. Had we confessed the impossibility of keeping our promise and at the same time granted a generous measure of autonomy during the war, Egypt would have been satisfied with much less than independence. Had the British Government consented to receive the Egyptian deputation in 1919, had they listened to the plea of the then Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, had even the Milner report been promptly accepted, the situation might have been eased. Nothing was done till it became too late for anything but the grant of independence.

While nothing, we hope, will lead us to reannex Egypt, it is obvious that we cannot go out of the Sudan. To withdraw from our responsibilities in that region would be to expose the Sudan and Egypt itself to the risk of chaos, a revival of slave-raiding, and the explosion of all the inflammable material residing in the mixture of Arab, Negro, and Egyptian elements in the population. What the Government intend with regard to the Sudan is not clear. The demands of the ultimatum are (1) that the purely Egyptian units of the Egyptian army shall be withdrawn; (2) that the Sudanese units of the Egyptian army shall be converted into a Sudan defence force owing allegiance to the Sudan Government alone; (3) that the area to be irrigated at Gezira shall be raised from 300,000 feddans to an unlimited figure.

The third point may be dealt with first. The limitation was promised by Lord Allenby in 1920 to ease Egyptian fears as to their own water supply. Those fears are probably unfounded, but the water supply is to Egypt the most vital of all concerns, and both our peculiar relations to Egypt and the general position of riparian rights in international polity render this question a most improper subject for unilateral settlement wearing the appearance of a reprisal.

With regard to the Egyptian forces in the Sudan, the expulsion of the purely Egyptian units may be justified as a measure of necessity. In view of the anti-British propaganda, the recent outbreak at Atbara, and the probably inflammatory effect of the murder, troops whose discipline must be under suspicion cannot well be retained in the Sudan. The question of the Sudanese units is more important. Our position in the Sudan is regularised by the Condominium of 1899, which establishes an Anglo-Egyptian *regime* on the basis of joint conquest. By the terms of this instrument the British and Egyptian flags are to be used together throughout the Sudan, and the administration is centred in a Governor-General to be appointed by Khedival Decree on British recommendation. There is no definite stipulation as to the forces to be employed in the maintenance of order; but joint occupation may fairly be taken to have been assumed.

On the assumption that the status of the Governor-General remains unchanged, and the joint use of the British and Egyptian flags continues, in spite of the measures taken with regard to Egyptian military units in the Sudan, it seems possible that the proposed new arrangements may fall within the letter of the Condominium. It can hardly be questioned that they are opposed to its spirit. In fact, it has been evident for some time that the attitude of the Egyptian Government and its refusal to recognise the joint sovereignty set up by the Condominium were fast rendering that arrangement unworkable. In the circumstances, it would appear more logical frankly to denounce the Condominium on these grounds, than to go behind it by provisions imposed as part of a punitive ultimatum.

But, if the policy outlined in the Note is persisted in—that is, if the Condominium, without being formally denounced, is undermined and brought to nothing by successive encroachments—can we continue to carry on the administration of the Sudan in the joint names of King George and King Fuad? Unless some immediate step is taken to regularise the position, there appears to be a grave danger of drifting insensibly into annexation. But to annex the Sudan would be to give the lie to all the protestations of trusteeship by which our anomalous position in Egypt and in the Sudan itself has always been justified. We simply cannot afford to have it said that our only interest in the Sudan is cotton—a suspicion that the irrigation demand in the ultimatum will unquestionably raise.

If it proves really impossible to obtain from the Egyptian Government an agreed settlement of the Sudan question, there is only one course that will free us from the suspicion of using the murder of Sir Lee Stack as a pretext for the extension of our territory. We must announce that we propose to discharge our administrative responsibilities in the Sudan in the joint names of Great Britain and Egypt, and that we are ready to discuss with the Egyptian Government the question of water right and of a revision of the Condominium, whenever they are prepared to give guarantees against a continuance of subversive propaganda. In the meantime, and as a proof of good faith, we should inform the League of Nations that we are prepared to report on our administration to the Mandates Commission, and to give the same opportunities for inspection and inquiry as in mandated territories. Such an offer would be peculiarly appropriate in view of the part played by the League in suppression of the slave trade, to which the effective occupation of the Sudan is of vital importance.

The Government of the Sudan has nothing to fear from accepting such obligations. The British Empire has much to gain. It would regularise a position that has always been anomalous, and it would disprove the frequent assertions of the foreign Press that Great Britain is always ready to invoke the League except where her own interests are concerned. The tone of the ultimatum has already been hailed in France, joyfully by some papers, regretfully by others, as a proof that Great Britain is returning to older conceptions of foreign policy. It is for us to prove that they are wrong.

Egypt's Parliament has appealed to the League, and this gives us an opportunity to bring the whole of our policy in North Africa into line with the new conception of international relations to which the present British Government and all political parties in this country have declared allegiance. There may be technical grounds upon which the interference of the League could be successfully resisted. To brush these aside and proclaim our willingness to have the whole position reviewed by an impartial international body would vindicate our policy before the world, clear us from the imputation of returning to the discredited methods of the past, and enormously strengthen our moral power to deal with other important international issues in which the authority of the League is essential to progress. The sincerity of British advocacy of a League of Nations policy will be judged throughout the world by our response to Egypt's appeal.

IN THE SERVICE OF INDIA

TWO OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONS OF POPULARITY

The Indian National Congress

has served India faithfully and well for nearly forty years. To-day it is as popular as ever it was. The nation looks up to it for guidance.

Little's Oriental Balm

has served India faithfully and well for forty years. To-day it is as popular as ever it was. The people look up to it for relief.

FORTY YEARS OF USEFULNESS

Little's Oriental Balm is The World's Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains, —— all Itches and Pains.

The Oldest and Best Indian Balm made in India, with Indian capital for the benefit of Indians, is at your service.

(M. P. Coy.)

STATION COOLIES TURNED OUT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 22.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Mr. Mosley, D. T. S., Ahmedabad, turned out 50 Anand coolies. Two coolies, who entered the platform to see their friends off, were, it is alleged, kicked by a member of the station staff. Another fetching the Fozdar's water was turned out by the ticket-collector. Mr. Himatlal is known to be good and kind-hearted, but this happens under his very nose. Action against this high-handedness is contemplated. Mr. Kothari's arrival is awaited.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee, the All-India Muslim Educational Conference writes:—

Arrangements for receiving and lodging the delegates and visitors of the Educational Conference as well as the Members and Visitors of the Muslim League Sessions have been made in the spacious compound of Kapadwanjwadi next to Baliwalla's Theatre Falkland Road. Nawab Sadar Yarjung, the Hon. Secretary, Educational Conference is due this evening. Mr. Zahur Ahm[ed] the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Mus[lim] League is also expected in a day or t[wo] Sahabzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Khw[aja] Kamaluddin, Gulam Bheek Nairang [of] Amballa and Ali Nabi of Agra, Sir Ra[hi]m Baksh, Mufti Anwarul-Huq of Bhopal a[nd] other prominent leaders from all parts [of] India are expected to come before the C[on]ference and the sessions commen[ce]. The Educational Conference is [to] mencing on Saturday the 27th [in]stant and the Muslim League Sessions the 30th instant. The Hon. Mr. Ezaz, President of the All-India Muslim Le[ague] sessions, is expected in Bombay on the 2[9th] instant.

MAGIC IN BOMBAY.

THE COMING OF CARTER.

After the Cabaret, the theatrical attra[ction] in Bombay is to be magic, for on the oc[ca]sion of the season of "Our Cabaret" "C[arter] the Great" is to open a short season.

Carter will appear at the Excelsior with his own company and with something [like] thirty tons of paraphernalia. He is an entertainment which is weird and ima[gina]tive; old tricks he makes new, and [in] his performance with the funniest as well and most astonishing situations. There are many bewildering illusions which he will present in Bombay for the first time, but his masterpiece is what he calls Jovita, the mystery of which has so far defied [all] body.

In "A Night in China" he will impers[onate] the old Chinese court magician. "The Lion's Bride" is another of his exhibits and he demonstrates the theory of transmission of thought to an astounding degree.

FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

The Social Service League, Bombay has been arranging fresh air excursions for the students of its night schools for the last [few] years. The students generally belong to the [poor] classes and have, as such, no chances of getting any advantage of such excursions [unless] some generous persons contribute towards the expenses of the same. Owing to the [limited] funds at its disposal, the League could not range to take out only a limited number of students. A party of 65 including students and staff visited the "Jogeshwari Caves" and Mahadheri, on Sunday the 21st December. They spent the whole day there and [were] filled by a merry time. The expenses were met out of the generous annual contribution [from] the Proprietors of the "Times of India" and the generous public of this city. [With] towards this fund, the League would be in a position to arrange many more programmes of this nature.

nil.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, [the] Secretary to His Excellency the [Governor] proceeds on leave for six months [from] January, 1925. Mr. H. G. Haig, [now] on special duty in the Home Dep[artment] will act for him.

WHY NOT VISIT
ONE OF OUR
GARDEN SUBURBS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS?

Our Representative will be at the Office between 3 and 5 p. m. daily throughout the holidays from the 27th instant and will arrange to take you any morning to Chembur Garden Suburb, Chapel Road, Bandra, Khar Model Suburb, Danda Seaside Estate and Kirol-North (Ghatkopar) Estate.

HAVE THE
STATE AIDED BUILDING SCHEME
EXPLAINED TO YOU WHILE YOU ARE LOOKING OVER THE GARDEN SUBURB.

NOTE THE ADDRESS OF OUR OFFICES

CLOSE TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE AND NEXT TO THE TOWN HALL.

THE LAND MANAGER,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT.

KHADI INDUSTRY.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD'S REPORT.

The following is the annual report of the All-India Khadi Board:—

PRELIMINERY.

The All India Khadi Board has now been working for nearly 12 months, and the following is a brief account of the work done and the methods employed to carry out the objects for which the Board was constituted. The Board was appointed at the Coconada Sessions of the Congress last year in pursuance of the following resolution:—

"It is resolved that an All India Khaddar Board be formed consisting of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. (Chairman) Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel, Magnalal Gandhi, Revashanker Jagjivan zaveri, Velji Lakhmsi Napu, Nowroji. H. Belgamwala, Moulala Shaukat Ali and Shankerlal Banker (Secretary with full power to organise and carry on khaddar work throughout India under the general supervision of the All India Congress Committee and to raise funds including loans therefor in addition to the allotments that may be made from the general funds. The Board shall hold office for 3 years, any vacancies to be filled in by the rest of the members. A report and statement of accounts shall be presented to the A I C C at its annual meeting and whenever else called for. The Board will act as central authority on behalf of the A. I. C. C. with regard to khaddar work and in co-operation with Provincial Congress Committees. It will supervise and control the Khaddar Boards established by the Provincial Congress Committees and organise new ones in co-operation with the P.C.C.'s where they do not exist."

The first year has mainly been spent in pioneering work, in investigating and examining facilities which exist for khadi work in different parts of the country assisting provinces to take advantage of resources in special favourable areas so as to work them fully, as well as in developing centres which remain comparatively unexplored. Though much ground has been traversed, it cannot yet be said that existing facilities have been well availed of even in favourable areas. A good deal of preliminary investigation has been done by way of exploring avenues for further development, and with the aid of experience gained during the year, substantial results may be hoped for in the coming years.

GENERAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF BOARD.

During the course of the year the members of the Board visited various provinces where an appreciable amount of khadi work was being done. Information gathered by them in person was later supplemented by reports from the members of the All India Khadi Service and the Provincial Khadi Boards Judging from the lata obtained, the Board find that the possibilities for khadi are immense. In provinces like Tamil Nad, Andhra, Behar, Punjab and Rajputna there are to be found areas containing thousands and thousands of charkas, where home-spinning is an established tradition. In the Punjab the number of working charkas is very roughly estimated 20 lacs. In Behar the number of working charkas to day is put at 50,000 by the Provincial Khadi Board. Our Inspector In Andhra after close investigation and study reports that round Tadpatri in the Ceded Districts, all within a radius of 20 miles, there are no less than 60,000 charkas, which if worked, serve to sustain the famine-striken papulation of that area. It is estimated by respoible workers that in the Coimbatore District in Tamil Nad are at least 2 lacs of charkas in the village homes. In these and such other areas even to this day spinning is alive, and in the village homes khadi is being produced and consumed by lacs of yards. Production there can be multiplied to any extent considering the abundance of natural facilities, and the industry therein, though now in an emasculated condition, can soon be placed on such a footing as would enable it successfully to withstand the inroads of foreign and mill-made cloth. But it must, however, be noted that the old agency cannot be relied on for all time and that it must speedily be renovated or substituted by a new patriotic agency which will understand the present situation and take steps to safeguard against dangers that may arise in the future. There is no doubt that we have an almost fabulous wealth in charkas, the facilities for work are extraordinary; even the required amount of capital will be forthcoming provided the organisation necessary is set up; what is therefore essential to secure substantial and lasting results, is a body of trained workers with expert knowledge and business efficiency who will organise the industry on a sound basis. These workers will be needed by scores and hundreds even if known facilities are to be availed of in the fullest measure.

It will not be difficult to ensure an effective boycott of foreign cloth within a reasonable period of time if the requisite organisation be forthcoming. It must be remembered that khadi has to face and survive the competition of machine-made cloth turned out by a highly organised and centralised industry equipped with powerful finances and the best of scientific and technical advice. The invasion of foreign cloth into our homes has also worked large changes in our tastes, modes of dress etc. Further there is the alien government which is as much interested in the upkeep of the cloth trade from Great Britain as in its existence. Khadi has to fight against all this it has to be helped at every turn by a ceaseless, vigorous propaganda among the millions in the country. Its business points have to be studied thoroughly and production and sales assisted in all possible ways. This being so, the work of the Board will have largely to consist in organising both by general propaganda and other business assistance, for the successful establishment of the khadi industry.

As for propaganda, the Board has necessarily to rely on the general Congress machinery We have to secure preferential treatment for khadi from the masses of the people by cultivating amongst them strong and lasting sentiment in its favour. The atmosphere for the spread of the charka has to be created and preserved in the face of the temptation which the seeming cheapness and fineness of machine-made fabrics offer to the mass of consumers. Our propaganda to be effective has to be helpful in every process from the storing of cotton in the village homes down to the wearing of khadi. The present depression in our politics, though temporary, has yet meant a set-back to khadi As a result, the sales and production of khadi have suffered in their growth. It is hoped that the proposed franchise if accepted by the Congress would serve to stave off the present depression and accelerate the progress of the khadi movement. Anyway the fact has to be borne in mind that a slackening in the ameliorative propaganda among the masses would not help in the creation and preservation of that atmosphere which is so essential to the healthy growth of khadi.

Alongside of propaganda, the organisation for khadi will have to be strengthened in the country. In fact, ultimately it is only the organisation that will count. Every province will have to set up its own seperate agency to carry on khadi work. During this year all the provinces, with the only exceptions of Behar and Burma, have set up influential Khadi Boards with a view to carry on intensive work within their own respective jurisdictions. An All India Khadi Service has also been set up in order to assist in investigation and in strengthening work in the provinces. The Provinces will have similarly to maintain their own khadi services in order to be able to function efficiently. Some provinces like Tamil Nad have already started the Service and entertained in it a fairly appreciable number of whole-time workers. Here again the success of the Services will depend upon the quality of workers who would be available to man them, for results depend upon the concentrated efforts of groups of whole-time and devoted men whose presence is real and crying necessity. Private enterprise is also engaging a good many workers. The Gandhi Kutir, in Behar for instance is an organisation with 40 workers, while Dr. Roy's organisation in Bengal is known to maintain even larger number of workers.

The policy, the Board has adopted all this time, as will be seen from the resolutions published in the Appendix, has been to be as helpful as possible to the provinces to set up) and strengthen khadi organisations in them and to give them all facilities and assistance in order to develop local resources. Naturally enough, facilities vary considerably from province to province. There are provinces where the industry is at a certain level at which it can be made self-supporting; there are others still where the production of indigenous khadi is found not possible and where the search for "fields and pastures new" is yet being carried on. It has been the endeavour of this Board to push up production in provinces where there is a plentitude of natural facilities so as to enable them to help with their surplus product neighbouring provinces which are not yet in a position to start khadi production of their own on any considerable scale. Every Province has been directed to exhaust its own markets for scale of khadi produced by it, before seeking other markets for export. In order that the public may obtain genuine khadi at proper and moderate prices, Provincial Khadi Boards have made and are making arrangements to open sale depots in important centres and also to hawk khadi. If the work of the Provincial Boards is to be conducted on a proper scale the bulk of the capital will naturally have to be raised locally. The All-India Board can only supplement that capital as it is now doing in various ways by making capital available to the provinces without interest, either in the shape of general loans or loans on mortgage of goods produced or cotton stocked for them, and also by contributions to encourage sales in the shape of bounties and hawking commissions. Efforts have also been made by the Board to afford relief to provinces which have surplus stocks to dispose.

LOANS.

The list of loans sanctioned and paid will be found in the statement of account. Almost every province, where the Provincial Board has invested are raised any amount of local capital and is carrying on khadi work with the aid of a properly constituted whole time agency, has received financial assistance from the Board. Besides these loans sanctioned by the Board, the Provinces have also sums paid to them in previous years in the shape of grants or loans by the A I C C There was no satisfactory arrangement made before the appointment of this Board to supervise regularly. the administration of loans and grants given and as a consequence it happened that in more than one province the moneys invested were not being properly utilised. Under the advice of the Board some of these moneys have since been recovered as for instance Rs. 4200 from the Vedic Press, Ajmer (now with Rajastan Khadi Board), Rs. 6000 from Ahmednagar District Congress Committee (with the Maharastra Board), nearly Rs. 17000 from individuals and District Committees in Tamil Nad (with the Tamil Nad Board) and other small sums in the provinces of Behar and Utkal. With a view to efficient supervision of moneys lent and also with a view to ensure proper utilization of investments made, Auditing Inspectors have been appointed by the Board in most of the major provinces which have received loan from the Board. These Inspectors who are members of the All-India Khadi Service supply the Board from time to time with valuable reports of work in the provinces and with detailed business statements, balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, which are very helpful in making the Board understand and form judgments on progress made in the provinces. The Inspectors also keep vigilant watch on the production in the provinces, and are helpfull in detecting spurious stuff. They also assist the provinces themselves in various ways in organising khadi work.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

Under resolution No. 8. of the 6th meeting of the Board (see Appendix) the Board resolved to give relief to provinces where production was likely to be hampered or impeded by accomodation of stocks, by advancing loans on pledges of khadi. Production and sale of khadi being subject to considerable fluctuation in seasons, it is likely that provinces may suffer by getting all their capital locked up in stocks during seasons when sales are comparatively slack and dull and thus lose valuable opportunities to push up production. The brisk seasons for production happen not infrequently to be those very months when sales are at the lowest. Relief in such cases becomes absolutely essential. In view of this, the Board has now provided to loan moneys on mortgage of stocks taking care to see that the latter are properly paled, kept in godowns and insured. So far loans on pledges have been advanced to Bihar Khadi Board (Rs. 4500/-), Rambinode Singji of the Gandhi Kutir, Digwara (Rs. 13000/-) and Sjt. Shankerappa Chettiar, a private producer in Tripur, Tamil Nad (Rs. 4000/-)

COTTON STOCKING.

This is one method of making capital available to provinces without interests. As an experiment it was first undertaken early this year in Behar and it has been very helpful. This arrangement enables the province to get cotton suited to its requirements, stocked but it for the whole year at the proper season and at proper rates. The cotton is bought for the province, kept in godowns, and insured wherever necessary and the province takes from the stocks from time to time according to its needs on cash payments. The establishment charges in this case are borne by the province. Care is taken to see that cotton is stocked according to the consuming capacity of the province. So far arrangements have been made to stock cotton for:

Province or institution	Amount sanctioned.
Bihar	50,000
(This year it has taken Rs. worth of cotton.)	36,000
Bengal	35,000
Utkal	25,000
Gandhi Ashram, Benares	15,000
United Provinces	10,000

Cotton purchases for these provinces are proceeding apace and in this connection the Board wishes to place on record the valuable assistance rendered to it by Sjt. Sakerchand Maganlal, an experienced businessman of Gujerat, who, at the request of the Secretary, proceeded to the above-mentioned provinces and after investigation made purchases on behalf of the Board.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Expert techinical advice and facilities for training workers, which are so essential to this movement have been extended to the provinces through the Technical Department and the training Institute at Sabarmati. The work in the Technical Department during the year has been of five kinds:—

I. Trial of different sorts of charkhas, carding bows and other implements from the provinces and of attempted mechanical wheel.

II. Research and improvements in implements, and manufacture of good implements to serve as models.

III. Training of students in ginning, arding, spinning, weaving and equipping implements.

IV. Examination of cloth for its genuineness, also of yarn of different provinces.

V. Work in connection with the spinning resolution.

Trial is being given to different varieties of charkhas from the provinces with a view to study their best points and so to adapt them as to bring out a standard charkha. The latest trial given was to the Burmese charkha where the spindle arrangement was found to give increased facilities for spinning finer counts. With a slight improvement this arrangement has now been adopted in the Sabarmati charkha. Carding bows have also been similarly tried. The Bardoli bow is still found leading and, a further slight but far-reaching improvement has been affected in it during the last month, which has increased its simplicity

(Continued on next page.)

£150,000 FOR A WIFE.

ROBINSON LOSES CASE.

JUSTICE DARLING'S JUDGMENT.

Lord Darling, in the sensational Robinson case on December 2, gave judgment for the Midland Bank, with costs, and deprived Mr. Robinson of his costs on the issues on which he won—the findings of the jury that he and his wife were not in the conspiracy to deprive "Mr. A." of £300,000.

"I order that the plaintiff be deprived of these costs," he said, "for the simple reason that in my judgment this is an action which ought never to have been brought. It is an action which could have only been brought by a man whose mind was thoroughly debased. It has always been from its establishment the peculiar duty the King's Bench to see that nothing is done under its order which would promote bad moral behaviour among the people. And to allow a man to come to this court—a man who was living separately from his wife, as he said, he going his way and she going hers—for him to come into this court when she has been caught in adultery, and the adulterer has paid a large sum of money to conspirators, for him to come into court and claim that the money is due to him, and to claim it upon the statement that he wishes to give it to his wife (who was his wife only in name) simply to enrich her, she saying that she desired to go back and live in the East as the mistress of the adulterer—to my mind, to allow such an action or encourage it by a single word or sign would be to do what the King's Bench is particularly bound not to do."

THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Roland Oliver asked what was being done with regard to the documents.

Lord Darling said he gave orders that the documents were not to be parted with in case the Public Prosecutor should require them.

The legal arguments on the findings of the jury were interesting and at times lively.

Sir John Simon pointed out that the cheque was not drawn payable to the plaintiff or to anybody named Robinson, and he claimed that Hobbs had not the smallest intention of transferring the £150,000 (proceeds of the cheque cashed) to Mr. Robinson; in fact, his object was to prevent him getting that sum. It is, therefore, immaterial what name was used.

A fictitious person was none the less fictitious because the name might be that of a real person. "It is said that Charles Dickens walked about the streets of Bath and noted down from the signs four names—Pickwick, Snodgrass, Tupman and Winkle," said Sir John.

Lord Darling: Did you say Pickwick, Sir John? Because I know how he got that name. It was the name of the coach which used to run on the Bath-London road. I have often attended meets of the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds where the road runs through a little village, where one of the names was that of Moses Pickwick. He was a foundling picked up there and taken to the workhouse, and was called Moses Pickwick. He succeeded in the world, and his name appeared on his coaches, and that is how Dickens, going down to Bath, got the name of Pickwick. I think it might have been put over a shop for your purposes, Sir John. (Laughter).

MR. PICKWICK.

Sir John: The name, I think, appears over a shop in Bath, and Mr. Sam Weller complains very bitterly that somebody has used Mr. Pickwick's name.

His Lordship: I wonder what he would have said had he heard you use it, Sir John. (Laughter). You say Pickwick was a fictitious person?

Sir John: Yes, although he is one of the most real persons in the world.

Sir John, continuing, said the jury had found that the bank acted on the mandate under which it received the money. If the money was placed in the bank in the name of Samuel Pickwick, and a cheque were presented signed "Samuel Pickwick" in the same hand, it would be justified in paying.

His Lordship: Although Mr. Alfred Jingle might have written the signature. (Laughter).

"VOLUNTARILY."

Lord Halsbury asked for judgment, saying that he was appearing for a gentleman who was perfectly innocent. He contended that much of the evidence given was inadmissible. No evidence had been given by anyone that "Mr. A." was asked for money, and he submitted that the money was voluntarily offered.

Lord Darling: He voluntarily offered £300,000!

Lord Halsbury: Yes.

Lord Darling inquired whether the fact that the man was caught in bed with a woman far from his own country and gave two cheques for £300,000 was evidence of the money being voluntarily given.

Lord Halsbury said that there were many acts which a person did but did not want to do, and did vountarily. He instanced the example of a person going to a dentist. People did not want to go to a dentist, but they went voluntarily.

Lord Darling reminded counsel of that "very good Norman word" duress.

Lord Halsbury said it might not be legitimate duress. "Mr. A." paid out the money by his own act.

Lord Darling: I can't help thinking, Lord Halsbury, that it is a pity you were not counsel for Dick Turpin.

Lord Halsbury said that Mr. Robinson took the money, and after that condoned his wife's adultery so that he was no longer in a position to bring an action for divorce.

Lord Darling said the point was that Mr. Robinson took the money from men whom the jury found stole it.

Lord Halsbury outlined a hypothetical breach of promise case in which money was obtained from the man without the woman knowing, and asked Lord Darling how the position would be in such a case.

Lord Darling said he could answer, but there were criminal proceedings pending.

MAY COME LATER.

Lord Halsbury: I quite understand that, my lord. I see from the newspapers that action has been taken against two of them, and why not against the third, I don't know. That may come later.

Later Lord Halsbury said that if the money were stolen from "Mr. A." it had never left him, and was now his money.

Lord Darling: That is exactly what Sir John Simon says.

In giving judgment Lord Darling said: "The answers to questions, which I left to the jury, are ample proof that as a fact this money was stolen from this Indian gentleman. The answers prove that the money was stolen in this way. It was extorted from him by menaces within the meaning of the law."

The question, said his Lordship, was "Whose money is it?" If it was stolen from the Indian gentleman, his Lordship's opinion was that it remained his.

It was said by the bank that Mr. Robinson was one of the conspirators, but that allegation had failed, and the jury had found that he was not one of the conspirators. The property was still stolen property, but the plaintiff, among other things, said that because the acts of some of the conspirators had been ratified, it should be handed over to him, saying: "I want my share."

He said now: "It is true I was not conspirator, and I wish to ratify what the other conspirators did."

JOIN THE BOARD.

The position was this, as it seemed to his lordship. According to the jury's finding, Mr. Robinson was not one of the original directors, "but he is claiming to join the board after allotment." (Laughter.)

There was no law of England that would allow him, said his lordship, to order that "Mr. A.'s" property could be given to the plaintiff.

Upon that point alone Lord Darling said he was quite content to enter judgment. But there were other grounds which were put forward by Sir John Simon to justify it. One was the point that the bank was dealing with a fictitious customer.

In this country a man, for the purpose of opening a banking accounts, might call himself anything he liked. The bank were dealing with a fictitious person. In that sense they did everything that a bank was entitled to do in respect of the affairs of a fictitious person.

During the argument on costs, Sir John Simon said that for the purposes of the day, and for those purposes only, he accepted the finding of the jury that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were not in the conspiracy. That did not alter the fact that there was a conspiracy, and a very grave conspiracy. No claim by the plaintiff to get costs on particular issue should be permitted. He had pursued to the very end a hopeless claim to a large sum of money, which he must have known was hush-money.

NO INNOCENCE.

Lord Halsbury said he did ask for the costs on the issues which he had won. Mr. Robinson had been found perfectly innocent of belonging to the criminal party to which it was alleged that he belonged. It was so serious for the plaintiff that if the verdict had gone against him he would have joined the others in the place where they were at present.

When Lord Halsbury was going on to repeat that Mr. Robinson had been found innocent, Lord Darling interposed with the remark: "Not found innocent—found not guilty. People have used words so loosely since the Fall that none of us is innocent." (Laughter).

Lord Halsbury: We are innocent of particular acts.

Lord Darling: If you have ever attended a baptism, Lord Halsbury, you will have picked that up. (Laughter).

Sir John Simon mentioned, in regard to the sum of £3,000 paid to Newton to come to England to give evidence, that it was an item in taxation, and no doubt the proper sum for the witness would be included in taxation costs and nothing more.

The proceedings were listened to by a court that was not uncomfortably crowded—a great contrast to the days when the evidence was being heard.—The "Daily Herald."

IDENTITY OF "MR. A" REVEALED.

WHY GOVT. TRIED TO KEEP HIS NAME SECRET

A QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

The attempt to hush up the identity of "Mr. A." the now world-famous Oriental potentate, has been abandoned.

He is Raja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., nephew and heir of the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu—the great hill-State which runs from the frontier of the Punjab, far into the Himalayas, to the great Pamir Plateau, beyond which is Russia.

Why was the Government of India so anxous to hide the identity of this young nobleman? Why did Lord Darling lend the authority of the Bench to an abortive attempt to save his reputation? What were the "reasons of State" which—we were assured—made it essential to camouflage him as "Mr. A"?

They are (says, a "Daily Herald" correspondent) lately returned from India) perfectly clear to anybody who knows the political relations of India and Kashmir.

The present Maharaja, H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, is now an old man of 74. He has no son. He has no high opinion of his nephew. And, being childless, he has been anxious to adopt a son who, in accordance with Indian custom, would become heir both to his estates and to his throne.

This the Delhi Government is very anxious to prevent.

A STUBBORN RULER.

For it has found the old Maharaja by no means a pliable person. It fears that he would name as his heir a man of like temper with himself. And it believes that a vastly wealthy young gentleman who prefers the cities of Europe to his native hills would be very much easier to manage.

Very many troubles Delhi has had with the stubborn old Dogra chieftain who still rules in the lake city of Srinagar.

Despite much pressure he has refused to allow the railway to be extended to his capital. He feels that he and his subjects are safer without it. He has refused to allow free export of rice to India; for that, he says, would raise the price of food for his subjects. He had refused to hand over for European use a certain delectable hill-station within his frontiers, upon which Anglo-India casts covetous eyes.

And—prospectors have reported oil in Kashmir. But the old Maharaja does not look with friendly eyes upon Wester oil syndicates.

DELHI'S ALARM.

Therefore the Government of India has been waiting for the moment when the old man should die(and young Sir Hari Singh should mount the throne, and the Government of Kashmir should, for all practical purposes, pass into the hands of the British Resident.

The Robinson case threatened to spoil this plan. For if Sir Hari Singh's Paris adventures became known to the world, it would scarcely be possible to continue pressing his claim to the throne and to continue opposing the old Maharaja's natural desire to adopt a more worthy and more capable heir.

Hence the great effort to keep it dark and to conceal Sir Hari Singh's identity under the famous pseudonym of "Mr. A."

A FARCE.

It was a rather foolish effort, since it clearly could not succeed. For a week past the name of Sir Hari Singh has been on the tongue of every gossip in London. And what London knew, India knew still better. The indications of identity were too many and too clear. The camouflage had become a farce.

But it is only now, when the arrest of Mr. Arthur—known during the case as "the A.D.C."—made further concealment impossible, that the authorities have made a virtue of necessity and have withdrawn their objections to the inevitable publicity.

HOW HIS ADVENTURE CAME TO BE KNOWN.

Sir Hari Singh, described as "Mr. A," it was stated during the sensational Bank case just ended, had met a Mrs. Robinson at a Victory Ball in London in 1919.

In Paris, shortly afterwards, "Mr. A." and Mrs. Robinson were found together in an hotel bedroom by the man, Newton (who figured as a principal witness in the trial).

Later, "Mr. A." drew two cheques of £150,000 each. The second was stopped, but the first is alleged to have been paid into the Midland Bank, after which £150,000 was stated to have been paid out to Hobbs (another figure in the case, now under arrest).

The claim by Mr. Robinson that the bank was responsible to him for £125,000, brought about the recent case, in which the bank won the day, though Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were cleared of the accusation of conspiracy.

"Mr. A's" A.D.C., who is stated to have been a party to the conspiracy, was Mr. C. W. A. Arthur, now under arrest in Paris, awaiting extradition proceedings in connection with a charge of stealing the cheque.

WARRANT OUT FOR A. D. C.

ALSO FOR HOBBS.

A warrant was issued on Dec. 1 according to the "Daily Herald" for the arrest of the Aide-de-Camp to the Eastern potentate referred to so mysteriously as "Mr. A." in the great £125,000 bank case.

In the event of the A.D.C.'s arrest it is unlikely that it will be any longer possible to keep the secret of "Mr. A.'s" identity.

The London correspondent of the Pioneer Press of India announces that he is able to state that the name of the Eastern potentate known as "Mr. A." has not been published in the newspapers of India.

OTHER WARRANTS.

Other warrants have been applied for by Chief-Inspector Helden, although, so far, the only one issued and executed is in the case of Mr. Hobbs.

There was something highly dramatic in the Hobbs' arrest. He had been in Lord Darling's court early on Friday, and it was an intimation from two members of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard on duty at Gravesend that led to prompt action.

As a fact, officers were on duty at ports throughout the country on the lookout for certain persons whose photographs had been forwarded.

Chief-Inspector Helden at once motored to Gravesend to make sure it was Hobbs.

Legal circles are much interested in the position created by the jury's answers to Lord Darling's questions

The jury have found (1) that there was a conspiracy to obtain "Mr. A.'s" money, and (2) that the bank paid £150,000 out on the same mandate on which they received it

The general impression is that on these findings Lord Darling will have to give judgment for the Midland Bank.

In that case Mr. Robinson loses his claim for £125,000 (balance of the cheque), as the question of negligence was ruled out.

A. D. C. GIVES HIMSELF UP.

"I COMBAT ALL CHARGES!"

Mr. Charles Arthur, stated to be the wanted A.D.C. of "Mr. A." of the sensational Robinson v. Midland Bank case, was arrested in Paris on Dec. 1, after presenting himself at the British Embassy, and going voluntarily to the police head-quarters says the "Daily Herald."

The A.D.C. as stated previously, was wanted by Scotland Yard on a charge of theft, the warrant issued against him being similar to that on which William Cooper Hobbs was arrested at Gravesend. The latter is under remand charged with "having received on December 27, 1919, a cheque for £150,000, which had been stolen abroad.

The name of the A.D.C. is given as Charles Arthur, aged 43, and he is described as a captain.

It is further stated that by birth he is an Irishman, is fond of sport, and that at one time he ran a small racing stable.

He has been employed for some time by an English business firm at a travel bureau in the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

HIS OWN STORY.

In a statement to the Exchange Paris correspondent, he gave an account of the events leading up to the arrest.

"As soon as I saw my name in the papers" he said, "I went to the British Embassy to demand an explanation. I was told to go to the police head-quarters, which I did.

"I have nothing to be ashamed of, except of having been a——fool. I have spent the last three years in the United States, and returned to Paris only two months ago.

"I am sure I can combat all the charges as you will see when I arrive in London.

"As a matter of fact, when I went to the British Embassy I told them that I would waive all the formalities with regard to a warrant."

The Paris police completely confirm this statement. They say it is perfectly true that he first went voluntarily to the British Embassy and then to the police head-quarters.

He was detained there while a request for a warrant was telegraphed to London.

The warrant was transmitted telegraphically, but it is understood that he will be kept in Paris until the actual warrant is received from England.

His description, as given by Scotland Yard, was as follows: Tall, fairly elegant appearance; a rather prominent nose, completely shaven face and thick hair. He was last seen wearing a dark lounge suit and a blue overcoat with back strap.

The A.D.C. (says Reuter) took his arrest with apparent composure. He declined to answer most of the questions put to him by the detectives regarding his activities.

After being photographed—a process to which he submitted cheerfully—he was taken to the cells, where he remained overnight.

WEST END LIFE.

It is believed that the A.D.C. first met "Mr. A." just after the war, at a time when Americans and others were suggesting business propositions in connection with the territory with which "Mr. A" is associated. Later, the A.D.C. accompanied "Mr. A" to England, in 1919.

The story goes that the A.D.C. knew Paris well, particularly its night life. After "Mr. A" parted with the two cheques for £150,000 each, the A.D.C. it is said, was compelled to sever his connection with his wealthy employer, after which he interested himself in the Chinese liquor selling business.

While in London the A.D.C. is said to have lived in good style in the West End. He passed as a man who had business interests in the Far East, as well as in Paris.

KHADI INDUSTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

at the same time making it absolutely effective even in the hands of a novice. Some designs of charkas were also received during the year and the department has expressed its opinion on all these. A sort of yarn testor has been constructed by this department. The instrument can test yarn of 12 feet in length at a time and has been of invaluable use in examining the yarn quotas of different provinces.

Cotton of different varieties has also been tested by the department. Areas undertaking new cultivation have been helpbed by the department with seeds and advice to the best of its knowledge. The department has been endeavouring to acquaint itself with uptodate researches in cotton growing and taking from them whatever would be useful to the public. It is also disseminating information regarding selection of seed, manure, spinning capacity and ginning average of different varaties of cotton.

22 students were admitted this year for training out of whom 8 are still continuing their course. The department is also keeping in touch with old students numbering 115.

CARDING GRANTS.

Two demonstration parties, one to Jalgaon and one to Dholka were sent during the year. The department will also send one to Belgaum as it usually does for every Congress exhibition.

This department is attending to all the work in connection with the spinning resolution passed at the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad.

The work of production has also been helped by sanctioning expenses for the popularisation of home carding. The scheme for the encouragements of home carding however been taken advantage of only by a few provinces. In the Punjab and in the Tamil Nad some efforts have been made in the direction of training workers for carding. In the latter province institutions for teaching carding, spinning and other kindred processes, are started in rotation in every district, so that it is hoped that at the end of the year all the 12 districts will have had an opportunity to secure trained carders for their own use. The All-India Board is contributing one-half of the expenses (about Rs. 125 per month) of that scheme. At Ellore in the Andhra Desh an institution for teaching carding is set up recently. The Board has also helped it by sharing half of the expenses incurred. To the province of Maharastra a sum of Rs. 1000 has been granted to start an institution to import technical training and the work will have commenced before next year.

BOMBAY AND OTHER BHANDARS

The Board in order to conduct extensive sales in Bombay and also with a view to give relief to surplus stocks in producing provinces, decided in the month of August to take over Sjt. Jerajani's Bhandar in Bombay for a period of two years and invest two lakhs of its own capital in the Bhandar. As it is only three months since this new arrangement has been functioning, it is too early to say how far the Bombay store has been able to achieve its object. The sales in Bombay are seen steadily to increase and it is hoped that before the next year is over much will have been accomplished by way of popularising khadi in Bombay City. The Bhamdar stocks all varieties of khadi from the provinces and in itself promises to become a sort of permanent exhibition for khadi products manufactured in all parts of India.

The Khadi Boards in the provinces are endeavouring to open sale depots in all important centres within their jurisdictions. Though appreciable work is being done in this direction, it has not been enough even to meet the existing demand. The All-India Board is also helping the provinces in this effort. Stores at Allahabad (U.P.) and Hyderabad (Sindh) have been helped with loans of Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

BOUNTIES AND HAWKING COMMISSIONS.

As will be seen from the resolutions authorising the grants of these payments, they are meant mainly to help and stimulate increased sales. The commission on hawking has recently been raised from 2 percent to 3¾ per cent or half anna in the Rupee, and bills submitted from time to time by hawkers in the provinces are paid after careful scrutiny. The hawking bills are sent through the Provincial Board and checked by the All India Board's Inspectors. The facilities for hawking have been taken advantage of in some measure in the major provinces. The total payments made up to the end of November 1924 under both the Hawking and Home Carding Schemes come to Rs. 6347-15-9. As regards bounties nothing can yet be said about their working. The resolution has not even been three months in force and it is hardly possible to estimate the extent of the help likely to be afforded to retail sellers of khadi. The idea is to cheapen the price of khadi and also to draw out private capital for purposes of investment in the sales of khadi.

PRODUCTION AND SALES

It is necessary to say a word about production and sale. It is difficult to give the amount of manufacture of khadi since the beginning of the movemen in 1921. But it is possible to give the lowest approximate figures for 1924.

Figures for the provincial production and sale of khadi so far as they are available are given below with details as to the period under report, khadi produced, khadi sold and remarks:—

Ajmer (Marwara) 1-7-24 to 30-10-24 Rs. 1386—Rs. 4382. This Board was formed early this year and began work only in June 1924.

Andhra 1-1-24 to 15-11-24 Rs. 97920—Rs. 268,133. Congress and aided only. Does not include figures for private agencies.

Assam.

Bihar 1-1-24 to 30-10-24 Rs. 47125—Rs. 70433. Congress and aided only figures from April to June are not available.

Bengal (Pratisthan) 1-7-24 to 30-10-24 Rs. 54882—Rs. 56976.

Begal Provincial.

Berar. No work.

Bombay 1-7-24 to 30-10-24. 270,520 inclusive figures for All-India Bhandar from 1-1-24 to 1-11-24.

Burma 1-6-24 to 30-10-24 Rs. 12104. No Khadi Board for the province yet.

C. P. Hindi 1-7-24 to 30-10-24. Rs. 1946—Rs. 2906.

C.P. Marthi. Stores in Wardha and Nagpore are run by the Board. Khadi Board formed only a month ago.

Gujerat 1-1-24 to 15-11-24 Rs. 51500—Rs. 507,122.

Karnatak Rs. 80,000—Rs.80,000.

Kerla 1-8-23 to 30-10-24 Rs. 11296—Rs. 29300.

Maharashtra 1-1-24 to 3-9-24 Rs. 9866—Rs. 24844. Figures incomplete.

Punjab 1-1-24 to 30-9-24 Rs. 87916—Rs. 105861.

Sind 1-8-23 to 1-8-24. Rs. 41268—Rs. 50333.

Tamil Nad 30-9-23 to 30-9-24 Rs. 472364—Rs. 365,858. Congress, aided and independent.

U.P. 1-7-24 to 30-9-24 Rs 1500—Rs 22597.

Gandhi Ashram (Benares) 1-1-24 to 30-9-24 Rs. 9547—Rs. 14273.

Utkal 1-1-24 to 30-9-24 Rs. 7332—Rs. 30769.

Total Rs. 949,348 Rs. 1,916,411.

Figures are not available for some provinces, while even in cases where they have been given they are incomplete. These figures for the most part cover production and sale under direct supervision of the Board. But it is within the knowledge of the Board that many private agencies are manufacturing pure khadi for profit. Their enterprise is not a little due to the fact that Congress propaganda has made the sale of khadi possible in centres which had altogether given up its use. There is also the fact that large numbers of homes are turning out their own khadi. It is calculated on a rough but reasonable estimate that nearly 2 crores worth of handspun yarn is being produced in the country. The experience of the Board shows that it is possible without any great outlay of capital to increase this production and also to manufacture khadi fine enough to suit a variety of taste.

MODEL CENTRES

Model centres are being worked in some of the provinces. It is with a view to accustom people to the idea of self-sufficiency in the matter of khadi that these centres are being worked. Kanoor in Tamil Nad, Rameshwaram and Bardoli in Gujerat, Madhabani in Behar and Sitanagram in the Andhradesh may be mentioned in this connection. About the last mentioned centre, the following information sent by our Inspector in Andhra will be read with interest. Sitangaram and 10 hamlets round it form this model area, worked by Dr. Subramaniam and his friends. Cotton is grown in this area but what was before 1921 being wholly exported is now stored in part in the village homes in order to meet their clothing needs. The khadi wearing population in Sitanagram is now as high as 75 per cent. There are more than 1500 charkas in these ten villages and they can be made to work for surplus production besides meeting the needs of the home. Of these about 450 are now so worked to supply yarn to the khadi Nilayam in Sitanagram. These villages have also a number of national schools where spinning is one of the primary things taught. The students of these institutions are sending to the A.I.K.B. more than 100,000 yards of yarn every month. The Government school at Sitangaram has had to close for want of a sufficient number of students. There were also Panchayat courts one of which recently disposed of a big civil suit where property worth more than one lakh was involved.

(To be Continued.)

"BLACK ACT OF MYSORE."

The "Mysore Chronicle" writes under the above caption:—

The otherwise bright administration of Mr. A. R. Banerji is going to be blighted by the Black Act that is going to be passed by the first Reformed Council. We never expected Mr. Banerji to trot out a defence for the regulation being placed on the Mysore Statute Book. The advent of the Legislative Council to Mysore ushered into existence a Newspapers' Regulation which almost remained a dead-letter till now. It is now the chance of a new reformed Council to give us a less drastic, as they call it, and more easily applicable press law for Mysore. It is no doubt true that the press in Mysore has not reached that high level of criticism as either the press in British India or in the Western countries. If the law is required to protect Government officers against personal attacks in the press and if the press in Mysore has been guilty of this charge—we think the charge is true to a certain extent—it is more the officers themselves that are responsible than the press inasmuch as it is they who give a handle for the press to refer to them publicly by their stupid actions or policies mainly ushered on account of personalities or communities. As long as a policy is not shaped by public opinion and as long one person is responsible in the Government for a policy, and as long as policies are stated with ulterior motives, personalities ought to be referred to in the press and the motives laid bare. Ever since Mysore politics and Mysore administration became surcharged with communalism can it be said in what all several communal representationwallas said or did either in public or in the assemblies or in the local bodies, was done without a motive, and if the press attributed rightly indeed motives to these particular members when writing about their speeches, can the press be gagged? If this is the thing the new Press Law is to put a stop to, then the press of Mysore may bid good-bye and shut up all their concerns? "Has there been during the past no undignified, unjust and uncharitable reference even to our beloved Maharaja in the press? said Mr. Banerji. We have been very carefully reading almost all the papers of the State and we are in a position to challenge the Government to publish such passages for the information of the public. We know there have been references and criticisms, but to say that they were uncharitable, undignified and unjust is to shut one's eyes to the reality of the criticism. As long as our beloved Maharaja is personally responsible to an alien Government for the good administration of the State, so long His Highness can be referred to and criticised in the press. Because His Highness the Maharaja cannot in the nature of things expand the power of the people consistently with their aspirations, we claim in the interests of our beloved Highness, the press to be unfettered. Lastly, touching on what Mr. Banerji called a delicate point he said, "Those non-official members who have to-day protested against the introduction of the measure may have read the newspaprs of the Mysore State within the last few months, since His Highness vouchsafed the Reforms. Can it be said, without any searchings of heart, that all the newspapers have conducted themselves ina manner which justified Government withdrawing from the measure?" May we reply Mr. Banerji in the same strain and say, "can those non-official members who supported the measure search their hearts and say if it is not the conduct and motive of certain officers that made the press criticise their actions strongly?" If the latter statement is true, is not a special law necessary to bring to book such weeds from service and if a law resembling the press is introduced will those who passed the Press Law pass that law also? After all a newspaper is an instrument created by modern civilization to convey the public the news of the day, while promoting commerce through advertisements and to furnish that check upon Government which no constitution has ever been able to provide." Thus it is that the press must be placed above all constitutions and it is certainly not the business of any Government to exercise a control over it as the press itself is the controller of the Government and its constitution.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Boxing Day.

S.S. "China" due with the English Mails at 5 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists, Second Day, the Elphinstone High School, Business Meeting, 1 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, December 27.

The S. S. "China" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—1st Division—B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5 p.m. 2nd Division—Parsi Athletes vs. St. Xavier's College, Cooperage, 4 p.m.; Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch vs. Mechanical Transport, Oval, 4 p.m.; Eastern Telegraphs vs. "Times of India", Oval, 5 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists, Third Day, the Elphinstone High School, General Discussion on future programme, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

First day of 37th session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah presiding, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, December 28.

Second day of Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, December 29.

Third day of Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema, 10 a.m.

Social Gathering, Indian Christian Association, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 30.

First day of 16th Session of Muslim League, Globe Cinema 10 a.m., Hon. Syed Raza Ali presiding.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	30
Poona Mail	11	30	15	
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	14	
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	50
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.	M.	Dep H.	M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11	5	16	30
Gujarat Mail	8	42	20	45
Delhi Express			30	21
Kathiawar Express	7	40	21	35
Express	*20	25	7	

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Calendar for 1925 published by Macon's Health Culture Depot, Santa Cruz.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. 'Japan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 29th instant, instead of on Thursday, the 25th instant, as previously notified.

ANDHRA JANA SANGHAM, BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the above Sangham will be held in the hall of Mr. G. L. Narayana, next to Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday). All Andhras are requested to attend.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Social Gathering of the members of the Indian Christian Association will be held in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, on Monday, at 4 p.m. A public meeting of the All-India Christian Conference will be held at 6 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Service of Man is Service of God" in Marathi to-day (Friday) at Nagu Sayaji's Chawl, Foras Road, at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS DISPENSARY.

During the month of November, 1924, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary at Sion was 1,258, among them the number of new admissions was 312 being classified as stated below, Hindoos 248, Musulmans 52, Parsees nil, Christians 12 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 42.

MOULOOD CEREMONY IN CHHOTA KABRASTAN.

A Moulood ceremony in connection with the forthcoming sessions of the Conference and the League will be held in the Chhota Kabrastan, near corner, Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday). Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur, Hony. Secretary of the Conference, and Syed Zahoor Ahmed, Hony. Secretary of the Muslim League, and Maulana Shah Suleman Phulwari, the well-known Moslem Divine, will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The time of the Conference session on the respective dates is as follows:—

Saturday, Dec. 27:—Globe Cinema, at 10 a.m., the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Sunday, Dec. 28:—Globe Cinema, at 10 a.m.

Monday, Dec. 29:—Globe Cinema, at 10 a.m.

4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

The badges of the Reception Committee members and Conference members (delegates) can be had at the Conference office from 5th January, 1925. The members are requested that they can either in person or through their authorised agents get their badges from the office, for none will be allowed to enter the Hall without a badge. The Conference office which is at present in Taluqdar Press Building will be removed to Kaisarbagh from 5th January, 1925.

Seats can be reserved for those holding season tickets on payment of an extra charge of Re. 1 (that is for Rs. 13). Messrs. Circar and Co., our honorary ticket-selling agents, will reserve the seats.

The Fine Art Exhibition will now open on 8th January and not on the 5th January as previously announced. His Excellency the Governor, U. P., has kindly consented to open the Art Exhibition on the 8th at 12 noon.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND, LTD

The 29th Prize Distribution ceremony in connection with this Fund came off at Hirabag on the 21st instant under the presidency of Mr. Ramchandrarao Vithalrao Wandekar The Secretary Mr. R. K. Daivi read the Annual Report of the Fund. Messrs. K. A Kelkaker and J. K. Parulkar referred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the deeply mourned deaths of Rao Bahadur Khasgiwala Jadhav of Baroda and Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, and a condolatory resolution was passed in silence all standing. After a few speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered, the President distributed prizes to boys and girls. The President congratulated the Board of Directors on the efficient management of the Fund and exhorted them to increase the capital of the Fund, and to open branches in labour centres like Parel, etc. The President at the request of the Board consented to become a Patron of the Fund by paying Rs. 101/—.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the above Association in the course of an appeal for funds to enable it to undertake a programme of work next year, says:—"We shall forthwith make arrangements to secure one Indian lady worker, who will in the first instance be associated for training with Miss Dickinson, who has been engaged for some years in Rescue work in Bombay. Further extension of our activities will be planned when we know the final result of our appeal. More money is urgently required and may be sent to our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. E. Warden Hammum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

May I also appeal for more members. This is a service in which all can co-operate, aiming as it does, to secure a better and cleaner City. Membership is open to both men and women over 21 years of age. The annual subscription is Rs. 5/-."

The following list of subscription is asknowledged:—

Grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay Rs. 5,000; The N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 500; The A. H. Wadia Charity Fund Rs. 500; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. Rs. 500; Ishwardas Lukhmidas Esq. Rs. 300; Byramji Jeejeebhoy Esq. Rs. 300; Mahomed Hajibhoy Esq. 200; Husseinbhoy A. Laljee Esq. Rs. 200; Claude Batley Esq. Rs. 150; Shanker S. Gangle and Venkoo Baloo Rs. 101; Jehangir B. Petit Esq. Rs. 100; Sir Lallubhoy A. Shah Kt. Rs. 100; Meyer Nissim Esq. Rs. 100; Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Co., Rs. 100; N. V. Mandlik Esq. Rs. 100; Sir Arthur H. Froom Rs. 100; Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji and Co. Rs. 100; Narottam Morarji Esq. Rs. 75; H. Rahimtoolah Esq. Rs. 50; R. P. Masani Esq. Rs. 50; Mrs. H. Palmer Rs. 50; C. W. E. Arbuthnot Esq. Rs. 25; R. S. Asavala Esq. Rs. 25; D. Kydd Esq. Rs. 25; Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Rs. 25; Sorabjee E Warden Esq. Rs. 25; Miss Chambers Rs. 20; Dr. M. Venkatram Rs. 20; A. G. Gray Esq. Rs. 10; H. W. Bryant Esq. Rs. 10; R. M. Alpaivalla Esq. Rs. 5. Total Rs. 8,866.

S. I. FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND, BOMBAY.

The following is the 26th list of contributions to the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, from 8th to 22nd December, 1924:—

"Money found in the Small Cause Court", through Mr. Dadyburjor, Bombay Rs. 12; the Belgaum Branch of the Theosophical Society, through Mr. G. R. Bhadbhade, Secretary, Belgaum, Rs. 5; Hislop Collegiate High School, Nagpur, through Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelker, President and Treasurer, S. I. r. R. C. Fund, Nagpur, (3rd instalment), Rs. 2-10; "Chapter Zoroaster", through H. N. Khambata, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 51; J. V. Acharya, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 1-4; the Y. W. C. A. of the Presbyterian Church, through Rev. A. K. Scott, Mhow, C. I., Rs. 10; the Clerks' Union, through the Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Rs. 16-1; the Co-operative Shop Poor Boys' Fund, A. V. School, Warora, through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, Rs. 2; a Sympathiser, Bombay, through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay, Rs. 50; Mr. Virraghavachari, Bombay, Rs. 3-4; the Rajanagar Swadeshi Stores Co. Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation), through the Liquidators, Messrs. Krishnalal N. Desai and Vithalrai G. Vyas, Ahmedabad, Rs. 900; His Highness Maharajah Sardesai Saheb of Sawantwadi, through the Durbar Officer (on the occasion of his investiture ceremony), Rs. 200; C. P. Mody, Esq., Rajkot, Rs. 25; the Residents of Dharampeth, Nagpur, through N. P. Varma, Esq., Superintendent, Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nagpur, Rs. 4-6; Collections at Cumbay, through Y. K. Namjoshi, Esq., Administrator, Cambay State (3rd instalment), Rs. 278-14; Her Highness the Begum Saheba, the Regent of Janjira, through Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, B.A., Dewan of Janjira, Janjira, Rs. 100.

Collections by Volunteers:—Mr. D. M. Ranadive, Rs. 215; Mr. S. C. Deole (2nd instalment), Rs. 0-4; Mr. A. S. R. Rajan (4th instalment), Rs. 107-8; Anonymous, Bombay, Rs. 9; Mr. Ranchhod Chibabhai, Rs. 5; from an Office in Bombay through a Volunteer:—Mr. Joseph N. Reuben, Rs. 10; Mr. R. J. Udani, Rs. 5; Mr. J. E. Tayeem, Rs. 5; Collections under Rs. 5, Rs. 25; total Rs. 361-12.

Total Rs. 2,017-3. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 91,163-8-11. Grand Total Rs. 93,180-11-11.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(Thursday, December 25.)

Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. W. R. Seaton, on leave pending further orders.

Mr. B. N. Hublikar, late a Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, should be dismissed from the service of Government, from the date from which he was suspended.

Mr. J. P. Trivedi, Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 17th November, 1924.

Mr. A. A. Vasavada, Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics, Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics vice Mr. Trivedi on leave.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. R. A. Shirali, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Superintendent of Excise, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months and twenty-seven days with effect from 19th February, 1925, with permission to retire at the end thereof.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins on return from leave to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, North Central Division.

Mr. A. J. Tuffield is appointed temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances.

ART EXHIBITION.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY ARTISTS

The Art Exhibition organised by the Theosophical Convention at the Elphinstone High School is a rare event and an uncommon opportunity to artists in Bombay. The quality and variety of the exhibits are of a kind not frequently witnessed by the public in Bombay. The paintings exhibited are sure to be suggestive to those who are accustomed only to the annual exhibitions in the city, suggestive in the sense that the growing art-consciousness in the country has, in more than one direction, passed the phase when it was necessary to apologise for the emergence of artistic qualities which could not be protected by conventional standards or classifications. The visitor who steps in the rooms, if he has no eyes, cannot suspect the magnitude of the resolution, re-creation or re-assertion, it all depends on his temperament and insight, in artistic regions invaded conquered or to be conquered by the spirit that is now yet out, the spirit that is India. He may for the moment accept the description and classifications around the pictures. He may find out the distinction between, say, the "classical" and the "modern," the Bengal and the Andhra or Madura temperament or bias, the cubism of Gogendra Nath Tagore and the Catholic austerity of Abanindranath. He may do so. But his artistic experience will not be enriched if he allows his eyes to go no further than the distinctions, if he fails to understand the spirit underneath its manifold, rich and even disconcerting manifestations. Another sin for which he would not be pardoned is the expectation of an imaginary healthy rivalry. There is no such thing as rivalry when everyone has to discover his own gift to find his inalienable kinship with those outside his own immediate field. That is why artists in Bombay should try to find in the distinctions of the painting from the South and the East their own kinship.

It is not the intention of this writer to describe in the space available here the quality perceived in the exhibition. But it may be mentioned that the artists known masters, emerging individualities and prentice attempt all deserve closest scrutiny, appreciation and understanding from the artists in Bombay.

MATRICULATION TEXT-BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last six years, the Bombay University has been adopting a very curious attitude regarding the announcement of Matriculation text-books. The publication of the list is generally delayed to the end of the year. The result is plain. Teachers get hardly any time for preliminary preparation, and occasionally have to wait with their classes for months till the prescribed books become available in the market.

Is not the time of students and the convenience of teachers more precious than the idiosyncracies of the University committees? What is the underlying motive for delay? Is it any sound principle of education or a more antiquated and bureaucratic fad?

The teaching profession in India is too submissive to protest against manifest hardships, but this extreme docility makes the University bodies more confirmed in their autocratic indifference and operation of injustice. Will not the University wake up before it is too late?

There is a rumour abroad that this year the old policy will be enforced with a vengeance. But while certain favoured publishers have, it is said, been informed already, others will be kept in the dark till it is too late to do any effective service to students. Is this in the interests of students? Will it not create a burning sense of wrong in the minds of some? Will not the University consider carefully the practical effect of its policy in this matter and do justice to all concerned.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR DEOLALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to request you to kindly give space in your esteemed paper for a very urgent matter regarding a primary school within the Cantonment limits of Deolali.

We understand that a balance of about Rs. 25,000 is lying idle in the hands of the Cantonment Committee at Deolali. There is a very great need of a primary school in a place like Deolali where people are flocking on account of climatic advantage and as it also forms a very important centre of a first class Cantonment, we understand that a move has already been made in this direction by way of a request by two members of the Cantonment Board to the President to take up this matter in hand as an urgent one. It cannot be denied that there is need of such a school and it is a matter of extreme pity that the small boys of the rate payers in the Cantonment are required to go to Bhagur and put up to a great inconvenience on account of a want of a school in the neighbourhood of the locality. The Cantonment Board Committee is having its sitting on the 23rd December 1924. It is hoped that the Cantonment Board will not lose this golden opportunity of allotting the fund towards the great need of the public and thereby promote the cause of education.—Yours, etc.,

ABASBHOY ABDULREHIM.
ABDOOL KAJOAM TYABALLY.
SULEMANJI A. MALA.

Camp, Deolali.

SIR MAHOMED SHAFI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Sir Mahomed Shafi arrived here to-day, and was given a cordial reception at the Railway Station. It is now stated that he will definitely resume practice at the Bar. Sir Mahomed Shafi was the recipient of addresses of welcome at Amritsar.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

CHRISTIAN COUNCILLORS NOT TO SUPPORT GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Expressing its views on the new Ordinance and Regulation III of 1818, the Christian Association of Bengal states that it is most unfair to ask the Bengal Legislative Council to support the Government in the passing of a permanent measure which will practically arm the Government of Bengal with all the provisions of Regulation III of 1818. So long as the Executive keeps the members of the Council absolutely in the dark as regards the materials they have at their disposal which in their judgment fully justify them to ask for such a permanent legislative enactment, the Association asks its representatives not to support any such Bill when introduced in the Legislative Council.

NEW BENGAL CRIMINAL AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The text is issued of the new Bengal Criminal Amendment Bill 1925, which will be placed before the forthcoming Legislative Council. It embodies measures to deal with the revolutionaries, which shall continue in force for five years.

SUPERIORITY OF AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

CONFERENCE OF VAIDYAS AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

The first Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference was presided over by Capt. G. Srinivasa Murthy of Madras. The attendance included physicians from various parts including two lady Vaidyas from Satara, Dr. Rama Rao, Bangalore, Dr. Lakshmipathi, Madras, Pandits Balian and Sesau Iyer, Ayurveda Bhushana Narayana Rao of Bangalore and Krishna Sastri Kavade of Poona. The Reception Committee Chairman Dr. H. V. Savanur said the principles of Ayurveda remained unchallenged and the vast resources of Materia Medica remained unfathomed. We had arrived at an evolutionary period in the life of our nation. He condemned Col. Elliott's wanton denunciation of Ayurveda. After explaining the scientific basis of Ayurveda as a system of treatment he claimed that a study of Ayurveda is superior in the theories of the constitution of matter to those of the West. He thanked Vidwan K. Seshasastry of Sringeri as the organisor of this Conference to whose active and persistant work this first Karnataka Ayurvedic Conference owed its inception.

The president Capt. Srinivasa Murty said the trend of events everywhere is now favourable to Ayurveda as seen in the actions of the local Governments, especially Madras. Even the "Indian Medical Gazette' a quarter not likely to be sentimentally partial towards Ayurveda says: The practioner of western medicine is wanted to hold the Ayurvedic system in contempt, but this is simply on account of his ignorance of it. Its merits are greater than its demerits."

Hence he would make a departure in the direction of not going into the controversies of the past, but only look to the problems of the present and the future. He then proceeded to point out the difference in the scientific methods of the East and the West He next dwelt on the question of revising and bringing the Ayurvedic text books upto date, using vernaculars as the medium of instruction, the value of English to keep the Ayurvedics in touch with the medical advances in the West, the value of experimental pharmocology to Ayurveda and its limitations to Ayurvedic pharmocology of Rasa Virya, etc., the question of bringing up a pharmacopia of standard drugs and preparations the medical registration, schemes of study and other allied topics.

CONVICTION OF GERMAN EDITOR.

APPEAL AGAINST COURT'S VERDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Berlin.—The Public Prosecutor appealed to-day against the verdict of the Magdeburg Court, owing to the Court's finding that Dr. Ebert did urge the munition workers to hold out during the 1918 strike and therefore, he had juridically committed high treason.

The Nationalist and anti-Republican papers are making political capital out of the verdict and are demanding that Dr. Ebert should resign the presidency. There was a significant sequel to-day when Dr. Jarres Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Stresseman and six other Cabinet Ministers called on the President and handed him a resolution expressing complete confidence in him.—Reuter.

The following cable of 23rd December has bearing on the above message:—

Berlin.—The Court of Magdeburg has sentenced to three months' imprisonment Harr Rothardt, editor of a provincial newspaper for libelling President Ebert whom the paper accused of helping to prolong the munition workers' strike of 1918 and of publicly urging the workers not to respond to the military order to join the army.

SPECIAL IMPERIAL CABINET.

INVITATION TO AUSTRALIAN PREMIER

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Melbourne.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce has received, Mr. Baldwin's invitation to attend the Special Imperial Conference in March. Government is not finally deciding, pending the return from England of Sir Littleton Groom, Attorney-General, but Mr. Bruce has informed the Imperial Government that it will be difficult for him to attend, and has suggested that the matter could be settled by cable.—Reuter.

INCONVENIENT FOR CANADIAN MINISTERS TO ATTEND.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Ottawa.—The Cabinet is considering the invitation for the Special Imperial Conference. Canada's reply will probably suggest that every means to exchange opinion by cable should be exhausted before the necessity arises for the presence of Canadian Ministers in London which is most inconvenient as the Canadian Parliament will be in session in March.—Reuter.

'HOLY YEAR" CELEBRATIONS.

POPE PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Rome.—The "Holy Year" which is now celebrated, every quarter of a century, and which is expected to bring millions of pilgrims to Rome in 1925, has been inaugurated by the Pope's opening the Holy Door of St. Peters with the most impressive and brilliant ceremony. The Pope, attended by his religious and secular Court, went in procession to St. Peters, and, amid solemn silence, thrice struck the door with a gold hammer saying:—"Apertite mihi portas justitiae," whereupon workmen slowly lowered the door which had already been cut away from the wall, and rolled it from the entrance. The sides and entrance were then washed with the holy water before the Pope passed through. Bells of St. Peter's and 400 other curches in Rome then announced that the Holy Year had begun.

After the ceremony, the doors of St. Peters were thrown open, and crowds of the faithful passed through a newly-opened door, symbolising the eternal doors of the City of God, each kissing the door post as he passed.—Reuter.

LONDON PARIS AIR CRASH.

DETAILS OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The victims of the aeroplane disaster numbered six not nine, and included five men and three women. The aeroplane had just started for Paris at noon when it crashed about half a mile from the starting point, nose downwards, the front of the engine burying itself in the ground. The petrol tank then burst, and petrol caught fire and flames quickly spread to the body and wings. The crowd rushed to the spot to help, but heat was so intense that they were unable to approach and the plane was reduced to ashes within ten minutes. When the fire occurred all passengers were probably unconscious if not dead. The tail of the plane was tilted up so high that they were all thrown in a heap so forcibly that the bodies bore marks of injuries which cannot otherwise be accounted for. The machine was 450 horse-power de Dahillard, and belonged to Messrs. Imperial Airways, Limited, a combination of British firms formed early this year to work air transport services with the Continent.—Reuter.

GEN. HSUSHUTSENG ARRIVES PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that General Hsushutseng has arrived at Paris.—Reuter.

GEN. HSUSHUTSENG INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—Interviewed by a press representative Gen. Hsushutseng said that, during his tour in Europe, he would make economical, political and military studies. He expressed his friendship and admiration for France and denied that Bolshevism was progressing in China. Concluding he said: "The Chinese are too civilised to put their country to fire and sword."—Reuter.

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POLO IN CALCUTTA.

EZRA HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

There were two matches in the Ezra Polo Handicap tournament for decision to-day. Jodhpur team were asked to concede twelve goals to their opponents Queens Bay and they scratched. Queens Bay, therefore, stepped into the next round.

The other match in the Ezra Tournament was between the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles and Behar Light Horse. This game was played on the race course ground and was watched by a large crowd. On the handicap Behar Light Horse conceded one goal to their opponents, but the handicapped failed to adjudge the forms of their two teams. For in the actual play Northern Bengal always had the measure of Behar Horse and scored three goals off their sticks to their opponents' two Northern Bengal thus won the game by four goals to two.

INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

There was only one game in the India Polo Championship Tournament between the Cavalry School and Bhopal. The latter were badly handicapped owing to the continued absence of Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan being the effect of a bad fall he received recently. His place was filled up by Capt. Mumtaz Ali, but he appeared to be a rather weak link. It was a game of six Chukkers, the Cavalry School winning by seven goals to five. The game was very close, but there could be no doubt that the better team won the match. Mirza Beg was, of course, the hero of the Bhopal team and did, at times, wonders with his sticks. He was, however, wonderfully well watched and was seldom allowed to be dangerous. In the first Chukker Bhopal led to two goals to one. The second, however proved a productive chukker and the Cavalry School secured a big lead of five goals to two.

In the third chukker Bhopal scored a goal and in the fourth the Cavalry School retaliated six goals to four. In the fifth chukker the game stood seven goals to five. The last chukker proved barren. There was a large attendance.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24

In the Ezra Polo Tournament there was only one match played to-day on Ellenborough Ground between Calcutta and H. E. Governor's staff. The Tournament was a handicap, but two contesting teams started level. It was jolly good game there being no idle moment in it from beginning to finish. The Governor's Staff seemed to be winning at the end of the third chukker when they had two goals to their credit, hitherto Calcutta could not score any goal, but they had missed three beautiful chances, they near pulled themselves well together and playing for all they were worth drew a level with two magnificent shots which found their billets with score at two goals each side. The goal was widened and the teams took field afresh. Once again a spirited game was witnessed, but about five minutes after the play Calcutta put in a goal and won the match by three goals to two.

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

RESULT OF WEDNESDAYS MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GENT'S SINGLES.

POONA, Dec. 24.

The following were the results of to-day's matches:—

1. W. R. Gadgil beat Purandare 6—1, 6—1.
2. Wartak beat Cholam 7—5, 6—3.
3. Rangaswami beat Samuel 6—1, 8—6.
4. Bhagwat beat Golherkerri 6—2, 6—2.
5. Deodhar beat Ponkshe 6—3, 6—4.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

1. Pawar and Ponkshe beat Bhagwat and M. K. Gadgil 6—1, 6—2.
2. Gole and B. M. Joshi beat Marathey and Sutar 6—0, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES.

1. Miss Karmarkar beat Miss Jaywant 6—0, 6—4.

TEST MATCH ABANDONED.

SYDNEY, Dec 24

The First Test Match between Australia and England has been abandoned as a draw.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA VS. JOEL'S XI.

LONDON, Dec. 24

Johannesburgh.—The weather was fine and the sky was cloudy when the match between South Africa and Joels XI, which began yesterday, was continued to-day. The small over-night rain did not greatly affect the pitch. South Africa scored 295 in their first innings, Nourse and Neser contributing 71 and 80 respectively. Joels XI have made 121 for the loss of 6 wickets in their second innings.—Reuter.

The steamer "Clan Ross" arrived at Liverpool on 23rd December using a temporary steering gear.—Reuter.

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Visitors tickets—Rs. 5, 3, 1, can be had from the League Office, Hilal Manzil, Abdur Rehman Street, or at the Globe Cinema from 30th December.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1924.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

While the new arrangement under which the Subjects Committee meets and adopts draft resolutions for submission to the Congress before the latter assembles, is conducive to expeditious working, it has the minor drawback of depriving the inaugural address of the President of the year of not a little of its effect and importance. The Subjects Committee of the Belgaum Congress has, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the Calcutta Pact, which suspends the main items of the Non-Co-operation Programme except the boycott of foreign cloth, recognises the Swaraj Party as an integral part of the Congress and, above all, introduces an unprecedented and revolutionary change in the Congress franchise. The object of the Pact is to bring about unity between the two wings of the Congress and so to co-ordinate their activities as to develop among the people the required capacity to vindicate their status and liberty,—that is, to evolve the sanction for the acceptance of their national demands; and, as the resolution drafted by the Subjects Committee says, such capacity, in the present circumstances of the country, can only be developed by universalising hand-spinning and use of Khaddar and thereby achieving the long-deferred exclusion of foreign cloth from the country. The Mahatma's presidential address is a plea for the acceptance of the Pact and though its purpose has been served by the decision of the Subjects Committee, the delegates to the Congress and the country will find in the address an unanswerable case made for its national endorsement in deed. The address is characteristic of the Mahatma—a model of lucidity, terseness and relevance. The Mahatma indulges in no vain regrets and he is too earnest about winning freedom for his country to waste words and time in futile apportionment of blame. He is a passionate lover of Truth, and a man of action. He cannot, therefore, ignore facts. But he is determined to mould them, so far as they can be moulded, for the realisation of the faith that is in him. Four years ago, he presented his countrymen with the matchless weapon of Non-Co-operation so that they might win their freedom without losing their soul. The country responded to his call. The response was a unique experiment in the history of subject nations. But it fell short of the demand—namely, the maximum sacrifice from the maximum number of people. If it cannot be said to have succeeded, it can neither be said to have failed. The Mahatma makes no extravagant claim when he says that though non-violent Non-co-operation has not brought us Swaraj, though it has brought about certain deplorable results, and though the institutions that were sought to be boycotted are still flourishing, non-violent non-co-operation as a means of attaining political freedom has come to stay and that even its partial success has brought us nearer Swaraj.

The most remarkable success of the movement was against the forces of violence. That there were outbreaks of violence here and there, does not minimise the success which must be measured by the fact that the movement checked the more serious and widespread outbreaks that would, in its absence, have undoubtedly occurred in the atmosphere of resentment created by the mad folly of the bureaucracy. So remarkable, indeed, was this success that even the official chronicler of events and Lord Reading and Lord Lytton in their recent statements inaugurating the Bengal Terror could not avoid paying a tribute to it. Therefore, balancing the gains and losses, the country must consolidate its achievements and improve the advantage that it has won. It has, thanks to the movement, become conscious of its strength. That strength lies not in violence but in non-violence. It realised this strength by the maximum sacrifice of the minimum number of its people. It must now develop that strength by the minimum sacrifice of the maximum number. The boycott of foreign cloth shows the way of this sacrifice. "To me" Gandhiji says, "boycott of foreign cloth is a symbol of non-violence. Revolutionary crime is intended to exert pressure. But it is the insane pressure of anger and ill-will. I contend that non-violent acts exert pressure far more effective than violent acts, for that pressure comes from good-will and gentleness. Boycott of foreign cloth exerts such pressure." Nor is that all. "Fruition of the boycott of foreign cloth through hand-spinning and Khaddar is calculated not only to bring about a political result of the first magnitude, it is calculated also to make the poorest of India, whether men or women, conscious of their strength and make them partakers in the struggle for India's freedom." The boycott of foreign cloth is, as the draft resolution of the Subjects Committee says, a token of the earnestness and determination of the people achieve the national purpose. It is only when this earnestness and determination are translated into action by the people that the sanction needed for the satisfaction of the national demands will have been evolved. Whether the change in the franchise is necessary to secure this end or whether it will do so remains to be seen. But the decision having been taken by the majority of Congressmen, as represented by the Subjects Committee, all patriots are in honour bound to give it a fair trial. Lala Lajpat Rai contended that no country in the world had attained freedom through such a franchise. But examples of other countries can hardly be a valid guide to India who has forsworn the weapon of violence through which alone other subject-nations have regained their lost freedom. With non-violence as its sheet-anchor, India has to evolve her own weapon and, in the present circumstances of the country, boycott of foreign cloth offers the only material out of which it can be forged. There is nothing in the franchise which need deter members of any political party, which realises the supreme need of a united endeavour on the part of the nation, from working under the flag of the Congress. It involves no sacrifice of principle and what little sacrifice of another kind it demands is at least balanced by the advantage it offers of ensuring a closer identity between the intelligentsia and the masses. The Swaraj Party, through its leaders, Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, has given proof of its determination to maintain contact with the people and of its realisation that it is only through mass action that the salvation of the country will ultimately be attained, by agreeing loyally to work the franchise and to help the Mahatma in making it a success.

The charge that by giving the spinning wheel a trial that has not yet been given to it, the Congress is turning itself into a spinners' association is hardly tenable. The removal of untouchability and the consolidation of Hindu-Muslim Unity will constitute an achievement the reaction of which on our political life cannot be over-emphasised. But the recognition of the Swaraj Party as an integral part of the Congress gives to all those eager for "political" action full scope for their activities. The fact that Gandhiji would, if he could, avoid agreeing to the status of equality being given to the Swaraj Party, does not make the programme of that Party less important. The Mahatma has but added one more to the many proofs of his unrivalled claim to the leadership of the country by recognising that, not sharing as he does the Swaraj Party's views about Council-entry, the only alternative for him is not to divide the Congress on the issue or himself to leave it. "The Swaraj Party" he recognises, "represents, if not a majority, at least, a strong and growing minority in the Congress. If I was not to divide the Congress on the issue of its status, I was bound to agree to its conditions so long as they were not in conflict with my conscience. They are not unreasonable. The Swarajists want to use the name of the Congress for their policy. A formula had to be found for their doing so without their pledging or binding the No-Changers to their policy." The No-Changers cannot quarrel with the formula, for they cannot, having no faith in Council-entry, be party to the shaping of the Swarajist policy. It is true that as far as other parties are concerned the sole authority given to the Swaraj Party to determine the Council-programme in the name of the Congress may be regarded as militating against their desire to join the Congress. But it need not necessarily have this effect; for there are more decisive considerations which weigh against this objection. By joining the Congress they will have an opportunity of influencing the Council policy of the Swaraj Party and they will add to their own prestige and authority in the country. More, they will, by helping the nation to present the spectacle of all parties working under one flag in their different ways, make the cumulative effort irresistible. The repression in Bengal is only a cruel reminder of our common subjection and unless we are lost to all sense of national self-respect we cannot but close up our ranks. "I cannot and will not hate Englishmen. Nor will I bear their yoke. I must fight unto death the unholy attempt to impose British methods and British institutions on India. But I combat the attempt with non-violence." This is how Gandhiji has stated his faith. The proceedings of the Subjects Committee demonstrate how completely he has inspired its members with the same faith. It is a faith which will overcome all obstacles in the way of Swaraj. But it is faith which can only be realised by action based on sacrifice.

A DRAFT BILL.

Thanks to the ardour and industry of Mrs. Besant, the idea of framing a Bill for the creation of an Indian Commonwealth under the aegis of the King, has taken concrete shape. The draft bill published by the representatives of the National Convention covers the fundamental rights of citizenship in this country. It is not an exhaustive bill, for it traverses in legal language the Declaration of Rights framed by the Congress five years ago; but the work done so far is interesting and creditable, and we hope it has been performed in consultation with experts on constitutional law. A scientific study of the question is impossible without the publication of the entire Bill embracing the problem of individual righs, communal representation, economic freedom, and the capacity of the constitution to be self-adjusting without recurring reference to Parliament. During the last two years, there has been a growing demand for the definition of Indian Swaraj. Mrs. Besant held the view that a statutory formulation of our claims would facilitate enactment by Parliament: Babu Bhagwandas has been agitating for a precise definition of the consent of Swaraj and he has been able to influence Gandhiji in favour of his idea. We have expressed the view that India should first win the consent of the British Government, by her own sacrifice, to the abrogation of their claims in the Preamble of 1919 and then negotiate for a peaceable settlement, since our reading of the Britisher's mentality does not provide for voluntary consent. Autocracy in India pays England and her trade. Voluntary surrender seems remote, because imperialism has hopelessly sophisticated even good Britishers with the notion that their supremacy in India is a benefaction and a favour. Hence many Nationalists regarded the legal definition of our claims as idle and premature. With the decline of Non-Co-operation, the suggestion of framing a constitution in advance of the final struggle has been gaining ground. Whether its substance is defined in a series of propositions or expressed in a formal Bill is immaterial: the point in the demand is the crystallisation of opinion by consent among Indians. The formulation of a Bill will not in the slightest degree relieve us of the responsibility of fighting for the basic principle of freedom upon which it is reared: Dr. Besant's Bill proclaims the "ancient and recognised right of self-government" enjoyed by Indians, the very right denied in the Declaration of August. The mere presentation of the claim before the British Parliament will not carry us any step forward, because they are consumed with the idea of continued supremacy and perpetual trust. If the framers of the Bill fail to attach to it the pledge of a fighting programme, the scheme would be a delusion. Whether the British Government consist of Jingoes or Quakers, they will exert inveterate control over their Indian "possession": the formula of claim may vary but its essential restriction will remain.

India is to-day governed on the basis of a written constitution. Any scheme of Swaraj or Commonwealth we define at present should be capable of automatic expansion and growth of unwritten law. In this demand we are in a curious position. As against the British Parliament we do require an exact and irrevocable body of rights, but for internal development we require the power of expansion and the growth of conventions. We want rigidity on the one side and elasticity on the other, because so far the British Government have not been able to show an example of freedom conceded, unreservedly, to a foreign race. The White Dominions constitute Britain, geographically dispersed. The Fundamental Rights in the draft Bill embrace the protection of Indians in the regularising of internal citizenship. They do not provide for the alteration of the Constitution by the privilege of the Indian Parliament. There should be a rigid definition of that right. Take, for example, the willingness, some time, of the nation to modify or abolish special representation. As the law stands, certain provisions appear final in the Rules, ancillary to British statute, but they should be amenable to unfettered alteration on the motion of the Indian people. The Draft Bill should contain a demarcation of absolute rights enabling the nation to alter the complexion of the State, and it should be defined as among the Fundamental Rights. The reconstitution of the legislature should be among the ancient and recognised rights of India. The Parliament of India will, according to the Bill, consist of the King, a Senate and a Legislative Assembly, and the "Governor-General will use such of His Majesty's functions and powers as His Majesty may delegate to him." It is a vast reserve-clause which should be first defined, but the authors of the Bill apparently take it for granted that it could be adjusted by convention according to the Colonial model. A fluid margin is safe in the Colonies, but in our case the technical difficulty of complete delegation by a conferring authority has to be solved on practical lines. The rights claimed for individual citizens, the rights of association, of opinion and freedom from capricious arrests appear satisfactory. Whether the State is in a condition of vassalage or freedom, the safety of the citizen should be paramount. The composition of the Senate and the Assembly will have to be re-discussed on the basis of consent among communities and support obtained for the proposal. Before we embody agreement into legal form, we should evolve a common scheme. We have not done it yet. Nor have framers of the Draft given us any insight into the manner of enforcing the Bill in the event of British opposition.

Notes of the Day

When the Portuguese Came.

A correspondent from Goa complains of the pressure and persuasion employed by the local authorities for a thumping celebration of Vasco de Gama who doubled the Cape of Good Hope four centuries ago. As spontaneous ecstasy is impossible, they have probably to manipulate the situation little. Vasco de Gama was of the breed of Empire-builders; he had the spirit of adventure and he was never encumbered with scruples regarding right and wrong. Though the officials of Goa rejoice over the anniversary, the occasion should be one of humiliating regrets in Portugal whose sons traced the route to India and lost the fruits of Good Hope in favour of others. Portugal, though Britain's predecessor in the East, has for long been governed by the Ambassador at Lisbon; it is not in the Constitution, but it is the real fact. Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in 1498 and he was received as a privileged guest by the Zamorin. The rule of the Westerner is to keep down the alien. Indians in British colonies are systematically oppressed, but Vasco de Gama and his successors were happy in that they could always draw upon Oriental hospitality. Indians had to pay dearly for their hospitality. In two years, the Portuguese adventurers sacked the palace of Calicut, not because the Zamorin in any way offended them but because the raiders thought it would be opportune to discharge a few pledges and loot those who harboured them. Writing an account to Europe on his reception Vasco de Gama remarked: "They little think in Portugal what honours are done us here." Hospitality was however repaid in imperial coin.

No Gentlemen Then.

Vasco de Gama was a merchant-adventurer and according to the tradition of the West Coast he had brutal recreations at expense of poor people. By the measure of ethics, he was a marauder, but, according to the standard of the times, he was merely a successful adventurer. When the East India Company was formed, the articles expressly excluded "gentlemen." It would have been inconvenient to have any gentleman in their projects and they were mortally afraid of missionaries who might speak out. Now there is no such fear, though according to the "Times" an Empire won by the breach of the Ten Commandments cannot be held by observance of the Sermon of the Mount. The bishops are Government officials. Vasco de Gama never affected piety and as a result his admirers cannot quote incidents of a sanctimonious nature to extenuate his reputation. The wealth of a century and the brigandage involved in the discharge of pledges, weakened the Portuguese. "The Portuguese", says Alfonzo De Sousa, Governor of India in 1545, "entered India with the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other; finding much gold, they laid aside the crucifix to fill their pockets and not being able to hold them up with one hand—they were grown so heavy—they dropped the sword too; being found in this posture by those who came after, they were easily overcome." It was the Dutch who supplanted the Portuguese in maritime power, taking colonies and burning towns. As the colonies belonged to Indians, the invaders lost very little in the process of being turned out. In the introduction of slavery and piracy, the pioneers did a lot of memorable spade-work. They meant business and never bothered to cloak their methods with the subtle externals of political slavery and economic piracy.

DR. NORMAN LEYS' NEW BOOK ON KENYA.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

It would not be too much to say that Dr. Norman Leys' new book on Kenya will do more to solve the Kenya problem than all the discussions which took place last year in London. Such an authoritative book was badly needed and at last it has appeared. Dr. Norman Leys wrote for a long time, while he was in Government service as a medical official, under the pseudonym 'Fulani Bin Fulani', but those who knew him intimately were well aware that the writer wrote with authority and not as a mere passing journalist or traveller. He lived in Kenya among the natives themselves, travelling from one "reserve" to another and gradually getting to understand the whole of the native problem through his medical experience as a doctor. For seventeen years he worked in British East Africa, and saw year after year the method in force by which labour was extracted from the natives, their homes were broken up, and their morality destroyed. As a doctor, he could see the effects of these things much more clearly than any one else, and he was brave enough to write and speak fearlessly about them.

"Fulani Bin Fulani."

I can remember well reading, many years ago, on a voyage, one of his articles in the 'International Review of Missions.' I wondered who 'Fulani Bin Fulani' was and enquired on every side about him. The article struck me as something quite out of the common. It was so authoritative and so convincing. Furthermore, its English style was so concise and terse and vigorous that it was a joy to read his writing. Again I remember, on my first visit to East Africa being given by an aged missionary, in Uganda, an article by 'Fulani Bin Fulani' to read. He told me that this was one of the most striking articles on native life ever published in East Africa. Again I read with eagerness and enthusiasm and I profited much by my reading. Even then, I had not yet found out who was the author. All own opinions of East Africa were already formed before I met Dr. Norman Leys in England in the year 1923. It was only a little time before this, that I had found out that 'Fulani Bin Fulani' was really Dr. Norman Leys of Brailsford, near Derby. We corresponded with one another frequently, and then I met him in London and also again at his own home in Brailsford itself.

The Great Problem.

The whole plan of the book had then been sketched out and many of the chapters had been written. While I was with him on this visit and many times afterwards, I had the rare privilege of reading through each chapter in turn before its publication. The more I studied his position, the more I found his conclusions were practically the same as my own. Above all, he had concentrated all his energy and enthusiasm on the native question. This was to me far more important than anything else. He was indeed agreeably surprised to find how exactly I took his own point of view and how, regarded the Indian question as entirely subsidiary to the native question. But anyone, who reads his book and visualises the whole position in East Africa, will easily come to the same conclusion. It is of extraordinary interest to me to find, that the three persons from India, who have gone over there since my own visit and made independent enquiries, have come exactly to the same conclusions, and that these three being Indians themselves and going out in the Indian cause and for the sake of Indians there, have all been so struck with the extreme gravity of the question, that they have put that problem far ahead than anything else. Mrs. Naidu has done this independently. Mr. S. G. Vaze, of the Servants of India Society, has also come to the same conclusion, quite independently. And last of all, Pandit Banarsidas, that devoted worker in the cause of Indians abroad, came home and said to me, "The native is, after all the key to the whole problem. If we wish to get our own Indian rights in East settled Africa, we must take up the cause of the native Africans as our own."

Indictment of Imperialism.

Dr. Norman Leys shows us how we can do this. He explains exactly the manner in which the native African has been cheated by the white men out of his territory and exploited in the matter of labour. Everything that those of us who have gone from India to East Africa have been saying, year after year, is corroborated in this book, and there can hardly be a sterner condemnation of the evil side White Imperialism. Some of the facts he mentions are truly terrible. I will quote only one passage with regard to the Registration Ordinance. The passage must be quoted in full. It reads as follows:—

"The "Registration Ordinance" was designed as the cure for desertion. Pressure on chiefs and people had induced practically the whole male population to offer for work. But large numbers ran away. Some whole gangs even bolted when journeying to the place of work. The "Masters and Servants' Ordinance" had indeed made desertion a criminal offence. But the law was evaded by men giving false names to recruiters, hiding in strange villages and so forth. So there was devised—by a man who claimed to be the stoutest defender of native rights in the colony—and passed into law, an Ordinance which compelled, under penalty of a month's imprisonment, or a 20s. fine, every adult African male to carry on his person—and as Africans have no pockets, that means in a tin receptacle—a dossier, consisting of finger-print, particulars of identity, and industrial history as given by past employers. The upkeep of a central bureau and the administration of the Act cost £20,000 a year, as compared

(Continued on page 12.)

NO MESSAGE BUT CHARKHA

NON-COOPERATION HAS COME TO STAY.

WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED.

SANCTION FOR NATIONAL DEMANDS.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH---THE ONLY MEANS.

SWARAJ SCHEME---ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

MAHATMA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Presidential address of Mahatma Gandhi at the 39th session of the Indian National Congress, which begins its session to-day at Belgaum:—

Friends,—It was after much misgiving that I accepted the burden of the honour you have done me to-day. The unique honour for this year should have been bestowed upon Shrimati Sarojini Naidu who did such wonderful work both in Kenya and South Africa. But it was not to be. The developments both internal and external have necessitated my acceptance of the burden. I know that I shall have your support in my attempt to do justice to the high office to which you have called me.

At the outset, let me note with respectful feelings the deaths during the year of Bi Amman, Sir Asutosh Mukerji, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Dr. Subramanian Iyer and Mr. Dal Bahadur Giri at home, and of Messrs. Rustomjee and P. K. Naidu in South Africa. I tender in your name my respectful condolences to the bereaved families.

RETROSPECTIVE.

From the September of 1920 the Congress has been principally an institution for developing strength from within. It has ceased to function by means of resolutions addressed to the Government for redress of grievances. It did so because it ceased to believe in the beneficial character of the existing system of government. The breach of faith with the Musalmans of India was the first rude shock to the people's faith in the Government. The Rowlatt Act and O'Dwyerism culminating in the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, opened the eyes of the people to the true nature of the system. At the same time, it was realised that the existence of the system depended upon the co-operation whether conscious or unconscious, and whether voluntary or forced, of the people. With the view therefore of mending or ending the system it was decided to try to begin withdrawing voluntary co-operation from the top. At the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta in 1920 the boycott of Government titles, law-courts, educational institutions, legislative bodies and foreign cloth was resolved upon. All the boycotts were more or less taken up by the parties concerned. Those who could not or would not, retired from the Congress. I do not propose to trace the chequered career of the non-cooperation movement. Though not a single boycott was anywhere near completion, every one of them had undoubtedly the effect of diminishing the prestige of the particular institution boycotted.

The most important boycott was the boycott of violence. Whilst it appeared at one time to be entirely successful, it was soon discovered that the non-violence was only skin-deep. It was the passive non-violence of helplessness, not the enlightened non-violence of resourcefulness. The result was an eruption of intolerance against those who did not non-co-operate. This was violence of a subtler type. In spite, however, of this grave defect, I make bold to say that the propaganda of non-violence checked the outbreak of physical violence which would certainly have broken out, had not non-violent non-co-operation come into being. It is my deliberate conviction that non-violent non-cooperation has given to the people a consciousness of their strength. It has brought to the surface the hidden powers in the people of resistance through suffering. It has caused an awakening among the masses which perhaps no other method could have.

Though, therefore, non-violent non-co-operation has not brought us Swaraj, though it has brought about certain deplorable results and though the institutions that were sought to be boycotted are still flourishing, in my humble opinion, non-violent non-cooperation as a means of attaining political freedom has come to stay and that even its partial success has brought us nearer Swaraj. There is no mistaking the fact that the capacity for suffering for the sake of a cause must advance it.

A HALT.

But we are face to face with a situation that compels us to cry halt. For whilst individuals hold firmly to their belief in non-cooperation the majority of those who are immediately concerned, have practically lost faith in it, with the exception of boycott of foreign cloth. Scores of lawyers have resumed practice. Some even regret having ever given it up. Many who had given up Councils have returned to them and the number of those who believe in Council entry is on the increase. Hundreds of boys and girls who gave up Government schools and colleges have repented of their action and have returned to them. I hear that Government schools and colleges can hardly cope with the demand for admission. In these circumstances these boycotts cannot be worked as part of the National programme, unless the Congress is prepared to do without the classes directly affected. But I hold it to be just as impractitable to keep these classes out of the Congress as it would be now to keep the non-cooperators out. They must both remain in the Congress, without either party interfering with or hostilely criticising the other. What is applicable to Hindu Muslim unity is, I feel, applicable to the unity among different political groups. We must tolerate each other and trust to time to convert the one or the other to the opposite belief. We must go further. We must plead with the Liberals and others who have seceded to rejoin the Congress. If non-cooperation is suspended, there is no reason why they should keep out. The advance must be from us Congressmen. We must cordially invite them and make it easy for them to come in.

You are perhaps now able to see why I entered into the agreement with the Swarajists.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

You will observe that one boycott has been retained. Out of regard for the sentiment of an English friend the word 'Boycott' has been changed in the agreement into 'refusal to use foreign cloth.' There is no doubt of a bad odour about the word 'Boycott.' It usually implies hatred. So far as I am concerned, I have not intended the word to bear any such meaning. The boycott has reference not to British but to foreign cloth. That boycott is not merely a right but a duty. It is as much a duty as boycott of foreign waters would be if they were imported to substitute the waters of the Indian rivers. This, however, is a digression.

What I wanted to say was that the agreement saves and emphasises the boycott of foreign cloth. For me it is an effective substitute for violent methods. Just as certain acts such as personal abuse, irritating conduct, lying, causing hurt and murder are symbols of violence, similarly courtesy, inoffensive conduct, truthfulness etc. are symbols of non-violence. And so to me is boycott of foreign cloth a symbol of non-violence. Revolutionary crime is intended to exert pressure. But it is the insane pressure of anger and ill-will. I contend that non-violent acts exert pressure far more effective than violent acts for that pressure comes from good-will and gentleness. Boycott of foreign cloth exerts such pressure. We import the largest amount of foreign cloth from Lancashire. It is also by far the largest of all our imports, sugar being next. Britain's chief interest centres round the Lancashire trade with India. It is the one thing more than any other that has ruined the Indian peasant and imposed partial idleness upon him by depriving him of the one supplementary occupation he had. Boycott of foreign cloth is therefore a necessity if he is to live. The plan therefore, is not merely to induce the peasant to refuse to buy the cheap and nice-looking foreign fabric but also by teaching him to utilize his spare hours in carding and spinning cotton and getting it woven by the village weavers to dress himself in khaddar so woven and thus to save him the cost of buying foreign and for that matter even Indian mill-made cloth. Thus boycott of foreign cloth by means of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, i.e. khaddar not only saves the peasant's money but it enables us workers to render social service of a first class order. It brings us into direct touch with the villagers. It enables us to give them real political education and teach them to become self-sustained and self-reliant. Organisation of khaddar is thus infinitely better than co-operative societies or any other form of village organisation. It is fraught with the highest political consequence, because it removes the greatest immoral temptation from Britain's way. I call the Lancashire trade immoral, because it was raised and is sustained on the ruin of millions of India's peasants. And as one immorality leads to another, the many proved immoral acts of Britain are traceable to this one immoral traffic. If therefore this one great temptation is removed from Britain's path by India's voluntary effort, it would be good for India, good for Britain and, as Britain is to-day the predominent world-power, good even for humanity.

I do not endorse the proposition that supply follows demand. On the contrary, demand is often artificially created by unscrupulous vendors. And if a nation is bound, as I hold it is, like individuals to comply with a code of moral conduct, then it must consider the welfare of those whose wants it seeks to supply. It is wrong and immoral for a nation to supply for instance intoxicating liquor to those who are addicted to drink. What is true of intoxicants is true of grain or cloth, if the discontinuance of their cultivation or manufacture in the country to which foreign grain or cloth are exported results in enforced idleness or penury. These latter hurt a man's soul and body just as much as intoxication. Depression is but excitement upside down and hence equally disastrous in its results and often more so because we have not yet learnt to regard as immoral or sinful the depression of idleness or penury.

BRITAIN'S DUTY.

It is then I hold the duty of Great Britain to regulate her exports with due regard to the welfare of India, as it is India's to regulate her imports with due regard to her own welfare. That economics is untrue which ignores or disregards moral values. The extension of the law of non-violence in the domain of economics means nothing less than the introduction of moral values as a factor to be considered in regulating international commerce. And I must confess that my ambition is nothing less than to see international relations placed on a moral basis through India's efforts. I do not despair of cultivation of limited mass non-violence. I refuse to believe that the tendency of human nature is always downward.

The fruition of the boycott of foreign cloth through hand-spinning and khaddar is calculated not only to bring about a political result of the first magnitude, it is calculated also to make the poorest of India, whether men or women, conscious of their strength and make them partakers in the struggle for India's freedom.

FOREIGN VERSUS BRITISH

It is hardly necessary now to demonstrate the futility, not to say the violent nature, of boycott of British cloth on better still British goods as so many patriots have suggested. I am considering the boycott purely from the point of view of India's good. All British goods do not harm us. Some goods such as English books we need for our intellectual or spiritual benefit. As regards cloth, it is not merely British cloth that harms us, but all foreign cloth and for that matter to a lesser extent even mill-made cloth injures us. Boycott brought about anyhow of British cloth cannot yield the same results as such boycott brought about by hand-spinning and khaddar. This necessitates exclusion at least of all foreign cloth. The exclusion is not intended as a punishment. It is a necessity of national existence.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

But, say the critics, the spinning wheel has not taken, it is not exciting enough, it is an occupation only for women, it means a return to the middle ages, it is a vain effort against the majestic march of scientific knowledge for which machinery stands. In my humble opinion India's need is not excitement but solid work. For the millions solid work itself is excitement and tonic at the same time. The fact is that we have not given the spinning wheel a enough trial I am sorry to have to say that many of us have not given it a serious thought. Even the members of the All-India Congress Committee have failed to carry out the series of resolutions on hand-spinning which they themselves have passed from time to time. The majority of us have simply not believed in it. In the circumstances, it is hardly just to say that spinning has failed for want of excitement about it. To say that it is merely an old woman's occupation is to ignore facts. Spinning mills are a multiplication of spinning wheels. They are managed by men. It is time that we got of this superstition that some occupations are beneath the dignity of men. Under normal conditions no doubt spinning will be the occupation of the gentle sex. But the State of the future will always have to keep some men at the spinning wheel so as to make improvements in it within the limitations which as a cottage industry it must have. I must inform you that the progress the mechanism of the wheel has made would have been impossible, if some of us men had not worked at it and had not thought about it day and night.

MACHINERY.

I wish, too, you would dismiss from your minds the views attributed to me about machinery. In the first instance, I am no more trying to present for national acceptance all my views on machinery, than I am presenting the whole of my belief in non-violence. The spinning wheel is itself an exquisite piece of machinery. My head daily bows in reverence to its unknown inventor. What I do resent is the wanton and wicked destruction of the one cottage industry of India that kept the wolf from the doors of thousands of homes scattered over a surface 1900 miles long and 1500 miles broad.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

You will not now wonder at my passion for the spinning wheel, nor will you wonder why I have ventured to present it for introduction in the franchise, and why Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das have accepted it on behalf of the Swaraj Party. If I had my way, there would be no one on the Congress register who is unwilling to spin or who would not wear khaddar on all occasions. I am however thankful for what the Swaraj Party has accepted. The modification is a concession to weakness or want of faith. But it must serve as a spur to greater effort on the part of those who have full faith in the wheel and khaddar.

NO OTHER MESSAGE.

I have thus dilated upon the spinning wheel because I have no better or other message for the nation. I know no other effective method for the attainment of Swaraj if it is to be by 'peaceful and legitimate means.' As I have already remarked it is the only substitute for violence that can be accepted by the whole nation. I swear by Civil Disobedience. But Civil Disobedience for the attainment of Swaraj is an impossibility unless and until we have attained the power of achieving boycott of foreign cloth. You will now easily perceive why I should be a useless guide for the Congress if my views about the spinning wheel are not acceptable to you. Indeed you would be justified in regarding me, as some friends do, as a hindrance to national progress, if you consider me to be wrong in my exposition of the doctrine underlying the spinning wheel. If it does not appeal to your heads as well as your hearts, you will be wanting in your duty in not rejecting my lead. Let it no longer be said, as Lord Willingdon very properly once said of us, that we had not the strength and courage to say 'No.' Indeed your rejection of my proposal, if you do not believe in it, will be a step towards Swaraj.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Hindu-Muslim unity is not less important than the spinning wheel. It is the breath of our life. I do not need to occupy much of your time on this question, because the necessity of it for Swaraj is almost universally accepted. I say 'almost' because I know some Hindus and some Musalmans who prefer the present condition of dependence on Great Britain if they cannot have either wholly Hindu or wholly Musalman India. Happily their number is small.

I share Maulana Shaukat Ali's robust optimism that the present tension is a mere temporary distemper. The Khilafat agitation in which Hindus made common cause with their Musalman brethren and the non-cooperation that followed it, caused an awakening among the hitherto slumbering masses. It has given a new consciousness to the classes as well as the masses. Interested persons who were disappointed during the palmy days of non-cooperation, now that it has lost the charm of novelty, have found their opportunity and are trading upon the religious bigotry or the selfishness of both the communities. The result is written in the history of the feuds of the past two years. Religion has been travestied. Trifles have been dignified by the name of religious tenets which, the fanatics claim, must be observed at any cost. Economic and political causes have been brought into play for the sake of fomenting trouble. The culminating point was reached in Kohat. The tragedy was aggravated by the callous indifference of the local authority. I must not tarry to examine the causes or to distribute the blame. I have not the material for the task even if I was minded for it. Suffice it to say that the Hindu refugees fled for fear of their lives. There is in Kohat an overwhelming Musalman majority. They have in so far as is possible under a foreign domination effective political control. It is up to them, therefore, to show that the Hindus are as safe in the midst of their majority, as they would be if the whole population of Kohat was Hindu. The Musalmans of Kohat may not rest satisfied till they have brought back to Kohat every one of the refugees. I hope that the Hindus would not fall into the trap laid for them by the Government and would resolutely decline to go back till the Musalmans of Kohat have given them full assurances as to their lives and property.

The Hindus can live in the midst of an overwhelming Musalman majority only if the latter are willing to receive and treat them as friends and equals, just as Musalmans, if in a minority, must depend for honourable existence in the midst of a Hindu majority on the latter's friendliness. A Government can give protection against thieves and robbers, but not even a Swaraj Government will be able to protect people against a wholesale boycott by one community of another. Governments can deal with abnormal situations. When quarrels become a normal thing of life, it is called civil war and parties must fight it out themselves. The present Government being foreign, in reality a veiled military rule, has resources at its command for its protection against any combination we can make and has, therefore, the power if it has the will, to deal with our class feuds. But no Swaraj Government, with any pretension to being a popular Government can possibly be organised and maintained on a war footing. A Swaraj Government means a Government established by the free joint will of Hindus, Musalmans and others. Hindus and Musalmans, if they desire Swaraj, have perforce to settle their differences amicably.

The Unity Conference at Delhi has paved the way for a settlement of religious differences. The Committee of the All Parties' Conference is among other things expected to find a workable and just solution of the political differences not only between Hindus and Musalmans but between all classes and all castes, sects or denominations. Our goal must be removal, at the earliest possible moment, of communal or sectional representation. A common electorate must impartially elect its representatives on the sole ground of merit. Our services must be likewise impartially manned by the most qualified men and women. But till that time comes and communal jealousies or preferences become a thing of the past, minorities who suspect the motives of majorities must be allowed their way. The majorities must set the example of self-sacrifice.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Untouchability is another hindrance to Swaraj. Its removal is just as essential for Swaraj as the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity. This is an essentially Hindu question and Hindus cannot claim or take Swaraj till they have restored the liberty of the suppressed classes. They have sunk with the latter's suppression. Historians tell us that the Aryan invaders treated the original inhabitants of Hindustan precisely as the English invaders treat us, if not much worse. If so, our helotry is a just retribution for our having created an untouchable class. The sooner we remove the blot the better it is for us Hindus. But the priests tell us that untouchability is a divine appointment. I claim to know something of Hinduism. I am certain that the priests are wrong. It is a blasphemy to say that God set apart any portion of humanity as untouchable. And Hindus who are Congressmen have to see to it that they break down the barrier at the earliest possible moment. The Vaikom satyagrahis are showing us the way. They are carrying on their battle with gentleness and firmness. They have patience, courage and faith. Any movement in which these qualities are exhibited becomes irresistible.

I would however warn the Hindu brethren against the tendency which one sees now-a-days of exploiting the suppressed classes for a political end. To remove untouchability is a penance that caste Hindus owe to Hindudom and to themselves. The purification required is not of untouchables but of the so-called superior castes. There is no vice that is special to the untouchables not even dirt and insanitation. It is our arrogance which blinds us 'superior' Hindus to our own blemishes and which magnifies those of our downtrodden brethren whom we have suppressed and whom we keep under suppression. Religions like nations are being weighed in the balance. God's grace and revelation are the monopoly of no race or nation. They descend equally upon all who wait upon God. That religion and that nation will be blotted out of the face of the earth which puts its faith to injustice, untruth or violence. God is Light, not darkness. God is Love, not hate. God is Truth, not untruth. God alone is Great. We His creatures are but dust. Let us be humble and recognise the place of the lowliest of His creatures. Krishna honoured Sudama in his rags as he honoured no one else. Love is the root of religion or sacrifice and this perishable body is the root of self or irreligion, says Tulsidas. Whether we win Swaraj or not, the Hindus have to purify themselves before they can hope to realise the Vedic philosophy and make it a living reality.

SWARAJ SCHEME.

But the spinning wheel, Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability are only means to an end. The end we do not know. For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life. But I have long professed my conversion to the view pressed upon the public by Babu Bhagvan Das that the public must know the end, not vaguely but precisely. They must know the full definition of Swaraj i.e. the scheme of Swaraj which all India wants and must fight for. Happily the Committee appointed by the All Parties' Conference is charged with that mission and let us hope that the Committee will be able to produce a scheme that will be acceptable to all parties. May I suggest for its consideration the following points?

1. The qualification for the franchise should be neither property nor position but manual work, such for example as suggested for the Congress Franchise. Literary or property tests has proved to be elusive. Manual work gives an opportunity to all who wish, to take part in the government and the well-being of the State.

2. The ruinous military expenditure should be curtailed to the proportion necessary for protection of life and property in normal times.

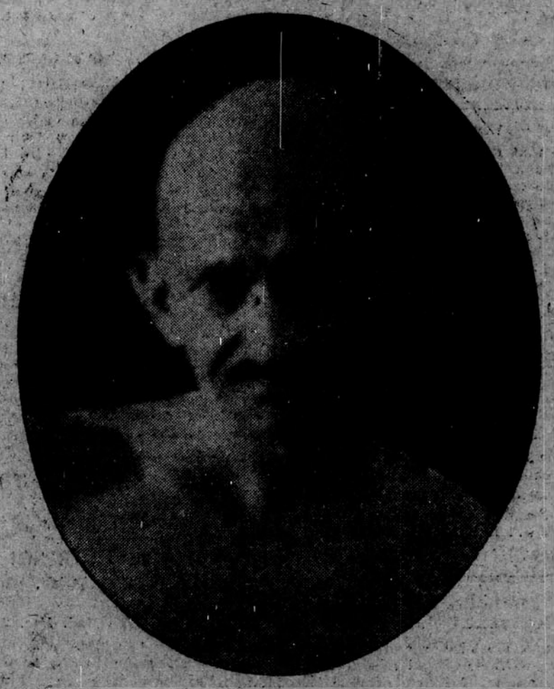
3. Administration of justice should be cheapened and with that end in view the final court of appeal should be not in London but in Delhi. Parties to civil suits must be compelled in the majority of cases to refer their disputes to arbitration, the decisions of these Panchayats to be final except in cases of corruption or obvious misapplication of law. Multiplicity of intermediate courts should be avoided. Case law should be abolished and the general procedure should be simplified. We have slavishly followed the cumbrous and worn out English procedure. The tendency in the Colonies is to simplify the procedure so as to make it easy for litigants to plead their own cases.

4. Revenues from intoxicating liquors and drugs should be abolished.

5. Salaries of the Civil and Military Service should be brought down to a level

(Continued on page 12.)

THE APOSTLE OF UNITY.



MAHATMA GANDHI.

WHO IS PRESIDING OVER THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WHICH COMMENCES ITS SESSION AT BELGAUM TO-DAY.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water. 16521

NO ALTERNATIVE TO CHARKHA

A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

SWARAJISTS AND NO-CHANGERS.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL FOR WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION.

YESTERDAY'S SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Among the series of resolutions considered by the Congress Subjects Committee, yesterday, three important motions related to Egypt, Kohat and the Congress Creed.

The motion about Egypt condemned the assassination of Sir Lee Stack and the British action which was characterised as meant to humiliate Egypt and crush its Independence. Several members made suggestions, some altogether opposing consideration of the question as being outside the scope of the Congress, others opposing the condemnation of violence adopted by the Egyptians. Mahatma Gandhi, thereupon, in consultation with Maulana Shaukat Ali dropped the official resolution rather than raise a controversial issue about violence and non-violence in Egypt.

The resolution about Kohat also sympathised with the Gulbarga riot-sufferers. Mr. Zafarali opposed reference to Gulbarga as the Congress, he said, always abstained from criticising the Indian States. Moreover, he said, the Nizam's administration was just. Eventually, Mr. Zafarali, however, supported the resolution, which was declared carried unanimously.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani did not move his resolution for defining Swaraj as Independence, because of Mahatma Gandhi's Pact with the Swarajists which, he said, had suspended Non-Co-operation and had given up Civil Disobedience. He, therefore, moved an alternative proposal to define Swaraj as Self-Government within the Empire by all constitutional means. This was, however, rejected without much discussion.

Mahatma Gandhi, in concluding yesterday's sitting, earnestly appealed to all to support the Pact in the Congress to-morrow. He emphasised that if they did not take to Charkha there was no other method for freedom except violence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

When the Subjects Committee met today, the first resolution to be taken up was on Untouchability and it was passed with some slight amendments. Mahatma Gandhi, at this stage, announced that a meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party had met this morning when they had decided to bring the franchise in line with that of the Congress. The Council had accepted the Spinning Franchise by an overwhelming majority and that every member of the Swaraj Party must be a member of the Congress. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel fought for his contention that spinning should not be made compulsory and the question was left to the free vote of the Party, but he found very few supporters.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The next resolution on National Educational institutions was also adopted with some slight changes. It made hand-spinning and weaving compulsory together with physical education.

The resolution on paid National Service was a very important one in that it placed on record the opinion of the Congress that there was nothing derogatory to our dignity in accepting remuneration for National Service. But, it hoped that patriotic young men and women would regard it as an honour to accept maintenance for the service rendered. This resolution should allow a large body of young men who are now serving the country or who want to serve it, but are deterred by their poverty from serving to take some remuneration and thus do national work. The sentimental objection should now disappear and more young men of the right type should be forthcoming in the service of India. This resolution has come now too late to enthuse more young men to come forward.

MURDER OF EGYPTIAN SARDAR.

The Working Committee's resolution on the murder of the Egyptian Sardar met with very rough handling at the hands of the Subjects Committee. The resolution while condemning the murder, condemned the reprisal of Government more with a view to humiliate and crush the spirit of Independence in Egypt. To this an objection was raised that India ought not to stand as the judge if a nation which was at war with the British Government and which had not accepted non-violence as its creed as the Congress had done in India. A number of amendments were then moved to enforce this view and Gandhiji hastily withdrew the resolution as he said, he could not shoulder the responsibility for the amended resolution. The mover of the amendment insisted on his right of moving the proposition, as amended and Mahatma had to concede that he would have to take up the resolution after the business of the Working Committee was finished.

KOHAT AND GULBARGA.

The Kohat resolution, which ended happily in the end, created a lot of misunderstanding. Mr. Zafar Ali had objected over-night to certain clauses in this resolution, but to-day he withdrew his opposition as there was some talk between the Mahatma and his Muslim friends. Mr. Kanjigi, however, moved an addition to the resolution expressing sympathy with the people at Gulbarga, who had suffered during the late riots and for the desecration of temples. Mr. Zafar Ali said the Congress never interfered with the Indian States and the present Nizam was as Catholic as his father and never interfered with other religions. From this view some members dissented. In the end Mahatma asked Mr. Zafar Ali to read the addition to the resolution again and on his so doing he voted for the resolution as he saw no harm in it. Thus the matter ended happily.

A. I. COMMITTEE'S "EXTRAVAGANCE."

Gandhiji then made a statement that there was too much lavishness in the expenditure of the All-India Committee. Too much money was spent in decorations and accommodation and the present delegate's fee of Rs. 10 was too much. He complained that his own hut was also too costly and ought not to have been constructed like that. Too much money was also spent on printing and he wanted to stop all that. If he had been a member of the Committee, he would cut down the expenditure for accommodation, etc. He accordingly suggested that the delegate's fee should be Re. 1 instead of Rs. 10 as at present as he had received complaints that nearly Rs. 100 had to be spent by delegates for their fare, etc. The Subjects Committee agreed to reduce the fee to Re. 1.

It was next decided to fix the venue of the next Congress in that province which on the population basis showed the best result in connection with Khaddar and boycott of foreign cloth.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's resolutions which had been put off till the last meeting, created a great deal of stir in the Committee. The object of the resolution was the attainment of Swaraj, that is, Complete Independence. He had hoped to have this resolution passed at Ahmedabad and at Belgaum, at least, he expected the Congress to adopt it. He had an alternative resolution to this that their object was the attainment of Swaraj within the Empire by all constitutional means. On further consideration he withdrew or rather did not move the first resolution and only put forward the second. But, he found only a handful of supporters and the resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Gandhiji then outlined the procedure to be followed to-morrow when the Congress session opens. He said that the session would open exactly at three. After a few minutes spent in recitation of national songs, the Chairman of the Reception Committee would read his speech, which would occupy only about fifteen minutes. Mahatmaji's presidential address will not be then read as he proposes to have copies of it distributed to the delegates this evening so that they may have plenty of time to think over it and come prepared for the real work of the Congress, to-morrow. He will only speak for about half an hour by way of introduction in Hindi and English, after which the Congress will proceed to discuss the resolutions. First of these resolutions will be that regarding the Pact with the Swarajists. As Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who is opposed to the Pact, proposes to speak on the resolution some excitement may be expected on the inaugural day; but as he has only an insignificant

(Continued on next page.)

SWARAJ PARTY

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

IN LINE WITH CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

A meeting of the Council of the Swaraj Party was held this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Das when the constitution of the Party was modified so as to bring it in a line with that of the Congress. Article 3 of the Party's existing constitution stated that every person who had attained the age of 18 years and subscribes to the object, constitution and programme of the Party should be eligible to be a member of the Party. This was altered so as to read: "Every person who is a member of the Indian National Congress and subscribes to the objects, etc." At the same time article 3 (a) was added providing for associates who are not members of the Congress, but who subscribe to the object, constitution and programme of the Swaraj Party. The associates will pay eight annas annually while the members will pay four annas. This class of associates will naturally be composed of the Nationalists who are opposed to the spinning franchise, but who are prepared to work shoulder to shoulder with the Swarajists in the Councils and other political fields. Pandit Motilal Nehru, in justifying the provision for this class of political workers, remarked that the Party wanted to gather as many as possible under its banner so that the maximum Nationalist strength could be definitely ascertained. Before this amendment of the Constitution was passed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed adjournment of the discussion. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel seconded him, but Mr. Satyamurti opposed and said the Subjects Committee of the Congress had delivered its goods and it was but proper that the Swaraj Party also should do the same. Mr. Mehta's proposal however was rejected by a majority.

After all the amendments of the Constitution had been carried out the question of Party discipline was raised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who urged that individual members of the Party should be at perfect liberty to vote as he liked in the open Congress in connection with the Pact. But this proposal was rejected by a large majority. The Swarajists therefore can either support the Pact or remain neutral, but cannot oppose it when it comes for voting in the open session of the Congress. The bringing in a line of the Swarajist membership franchise with that of the Congress has given immense satisfaction to the No-changers and relieved whatever tension had existed over the spinning franchise on the one hand and council entry on the other.

The adoption of the Pact as well as the spinning franchise by the open Congress may now be taken for granted. This is a consummation few could dare to anticipate confidently a week ago. For this every Congressman, be he No-Changer or Pro-Changer, ought to congratulate himself and for which greatest credit is due to Mahatma Gandhi's magic personality. Mr. Das and Pt. Nehru deserve to be congratulated and thanked for the part they have played in the reconciliation. Long live Charka and Swaraj. At the close of the meeting a large number of gentlemen including Messrs. Jaisukhlal Mehta, Jehangir Patel, Purshottamdas and Dharamsey, Solicitor of Bombay, enrolled themselves as members of the Party.

RAJA SIR HARI SINGH'S RESIGNATION.

MAHARAJA DECLINES TO ACCEPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

News received from Kashmere states that the Maharaja of Kashmere has declined to accept the resignation tendered by Raja Sir Hari Singh of the Office of Senior and Foreign member of the State Council. He has been allowed to proceed on short leave and Colonel Janak Singh has been appointed to officiate in his place.

CASE AGAINST HOBBS.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The disclosure that Raja Sir Hari Singh himself instructed a private inquiry agent to watch Mrs. Robinson and that the Aide-de-Camp was not present at an interview at which these instructions were given, was made at a hearing of the case against Hobbs, at Bow Street, to-day, by Waters, Raja Hari Singh's solicitor. The hearing was adjourned for a week.—Reuter.

Under Rugby Union rules on Wednesday, Cardiff beat Bath by 22 points to 6, and Llanelly beat Watsonians by 36 points to 3.—Reuter.

MUSIC CONFERENCE AND FINE ART EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW.

"The Exhibition boasts of the finest collection of Indian paintings in India.

The largest gathering of Indian musicians opens in the first week of January 1925. Specialists will lecture on music and Art."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading met Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught at Howrah station on Wednesday. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading were present at the Calcutta races on Wednesday.

UPLIFT OF MUSLIMS

DR KITCHLEW'S SCHEME

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

The Khilafat Conference passed resolutions characterising the British action in Egypt as outrageous, welcoming the Riffs successes and warning that British or French support to the Spaniards as foreshadowed in the utterances of their ministers would be treated as hostility towards Islam.

When the Khilafat Conference reassembled this morning Dr. Kitchlew delivered the concluding part of his presidential address. It was devoted mainly to the exposition of his scheme for improvements, economic, social and educational, of the Muslim community. He claimed the authorship of this scheme. He would make the mosques centres of learning and would insist on industrial schools for the uplift of his community. Muslim banks and cooperative societies should be organised to finance this scheme. He urged particular attention to be devoted to the production of Khaddar and emphasised that this was not a counterpart of the Sangathan movement, but was a course of training for the Muslims to strengthen the movement for Swaraj. He said the headquarters of the Central Khilafat Committee be reorganised and Khilafat Committees multiplied. This movement of *tanzim* should form the essential part of the work of the Khilafat Committee; otherwise these committees might be dissolved and others organised. The speaker made it clear that the platform of the Khilafat was open to all Muslims whether Cooperators or Non-Cooperator and that the Khilafatists did not want to boycott the Muslims Leaguers who went into the Councils. Differences of opinion among them on political issues should not deter them from joining on the Khilafat platform to push through the scheme of *tanzim*. Dr. Kitchlew regretted to find that Muslims were not taking the same interest in the Congress as they used to do recently. He appealed to all Muslims to join and support the Congress.

He referred to the approval of the Bengal Ordinance by the Labour Party as showing that nothing could be expected from any political party in England and welcomed the Conservative Government, because it made no secret of its professions.

The Conference passed resolutions all standing lamenting the sad deaths of Bi Amman and Mr. Abdul Majid Sharar.

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT CONDEMNED.

Mr. Zafar Ali moved: "This Conference condemns the outrageous action of Great Britain in Egypt and the Sudan and assures their Egyptian and Sudanese brethren that Indian Muslims consider their calamity as theirs and are fully sensible of the Islamic duties imposed upon them in this connection."

Mr. Zafar Ali showed how the Muhammedans were consolidating their position in Morocco, Persia and the Hedjaz. He trusted, therefore, that Egypt would soon recover its independance and that the British action would fail here as it had failed elsewhere against Muslim countries. They could not expect support from any European country, because France and Italy were offenders in this respect against other countries whose freedom they had crushed.

Mr. Syed Murtza, M.L.A. seconded the resolution and Mr. Sardar Ali supported it. Mr. Sardar Ali emphasised that Egypt was being enslaved in order to maintain British hold on India. Therefore unless they freed India they could not free Egypt. He thought Sir Lee Stack was himself responsible for his own murder. Why should he have gone there to enslave the Egyptians? The resolution was passed amidst three cries of "Allaho Akbar."

THE RIFFIANS CONGRATULATED.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved:—"This Conference offers its warmest congratulations to the heroes of the Riffs who under their gallant and intrepid chiefs Ghazi Amir Abdul Karim have so bravely defended their liberties and by these glorious feats of arms have filled the world with admiration and astonishment. This Conference condemns the unrighteous and wanton attack of the Spaniards on the Riffs and the barbarous atrocities committed by them during the course of the war. This Conference further warns England and France that any attempt on their part to deprive the people of the Riffs of the fruits of their hard earned successes and to crush their liberties as is foreshadowed in the recent utterances of their Ministers will be treated as an act of hostility towards the Muslims of the world.

The resolution was passed.

SHEIK SENUSSI GOES TO RIYADH.

ORDERED TO LEAVE FRENCH MANDATED TERRITORY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Cairo.—According to a Damascus paper dated 20th December the French have ordered Sheik Senussi to leave the French Mandated Territory within 48 hours. The latest reports indicate that the Sheik has now left for Riyadh, the capital of Nejd.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF YOUTH

AWAKENING OF WOMEN

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

The 49th Anniversary and Sessions of the Theosophical Convention which are being held in Bombay had a very crowded programme of events on Thursday. The day began with a meeting in connection with the Theosophical Educational Trust followed by a meeting of the Indian Section of the Convention which was open exclusively to the delegates. The afternoon was taken up with a meeting of the Young Theosophists presided over by Mr. J. Krishnamurthi, which traversed the field of activities covered by the Lodges of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists in the course of a year. This was followed by a meeting of the Indian Women's Association with Mrs. Sherbanu Vakil in the chair. Mrs. C. Jinarajadassa, Lady Emily Lutyens and Mrs. M. Cousins dwelt upon the progress made by women in the world and impressed upon the necessity of women in India taking their proper share in the public life of the country. The day was rounded off with a lecture by Mr. J. Krishnamurthi in the evening on the "Citizen as a Divine Agent," in the course of which the lecturer took up the threads of Dr. Besant's lecture the previous day and showed how Theosophy constituted the basic unity of national life.

YOUTH CONVENTION.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi presiding at the annual meeting of the Young Theosophists said that the Youth Lodges were formed with one purpose in view viz. to prepare young Theosophists who would serve their Master when the old Theosophists had left the world. It was no use holding meetings and going through reports detailing the number of members, the number of meetings held and lectures delivered and so on and so forth. In fact they had meetings that bored them to death. Continuing Mr. Krishnamurthi called upon the youth Theosophists to do away with the titles Brother So and So and Rev. Brother So and So since they had no value unless they felt and knew the proper meaning of what they stood for. They should do away with the invidious distinction between ages in the evolution of thought. What really mattered was how to do a thing and how they did it. There was a tendency to shut out the old and shut in the young. They should knock out that idea from their heads.

Proceeding he asked the audience whether they had vitally changed in the course of the last so many years that they had the benefit and privilege of having Dr. Besant in their midst. His answer to the question would be an emphatic negative. They had only but to look around and see to what low ebb India had sunk. They must try to respect somebody else and thus try to have self-respect. Without self-respect and dignity nothing was possible. They should therefore try to be first class Theosophists first and everything else afterwards. They had got to shape the world and they were going to do it. The salvation of India and through her the salvation of the world depended upon the way the youthful Theosophists realised and shouldered the responsibilities of life.

REPORT FOR 1924.

The Report for the year 1924 was then read in the course of which it was stated that the Federation had completed one year of work. At the time of writing there were 47 Lodges of the Federation. There were few more Lodges which were in course of formation. The total membership was more than a 1,000. Reports of local activities had been received from only half the total number of Lodges hence a brief summary was appended to the Report.

It was very much to be regretted that more than half the number of Lodges had not paid their annual dues as yet. It was hoped that they would do so immediately. The expenses of the Young Theosophist totalled to about Rs. 1,000, for the year. Of that only Rs. 460 was met by subscriptions, and it would not have been possible to carry on but for the generosity of one or two gentlemen to whom thanks were due.

INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Indian Women's Association was then held in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone School with Mrs. Sherbanu Vakil in the chair. The proceedings commenced with the singing of songs after which the President requested Mrs. C. Jinarajadassa to give her experiences of travel in Europe and America.

MRS. JINARAJADASSA'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Jinarajadassa said that there was striking feeling in the awakened nations of the world to advance the cause of the sisterhood of women for the progress of the world. The movement had made great strides in America in view of the fact that women there were not so much hampered because of the disabilities of the sex as in Europe. They had Women Clubs in America which were centres of culture and refinement. The clubs also interested themselves in municipal matters and political life of the State so much so that they had women Governors in two of the States. One of the Women Governors had declared that she was going to govern the State herself and not allow her husband to meddle in it though she might occasionally take advice from him. Another aspect of the women movement in America was the colour problem. The Negro women had also progressed marvelously well. The Negro women were taking an active part in the emancipation of their race which was more or less considered as outcastes of the American society as the depressed classes were considered in India. But with all that the Negro women were so educated that one of the finest papers of America was conducted by a Negro women.

Continuing Mrs. Jinarajadassa dwelt upon the progress that the movement had made in India and congratulated on their having women barristers, women magistrates, municipal corporators and hoped that it would not be long before they had a woman Governor in India. Proceeding she said that a tremendous task lay before the women of India. Love of power was quite as much common to man as to woman and that power had got to be used not in a destructive way but in a constructive way. Women in India must agitate for social reform and constitute a vital force in the public life of the country so that they might be said to have borne their proper share in the rejuvenation of the people.

LADY EMILY LUTYENS.

Lady Emily Lutyens who followed next said that they were on the verge of a youth movement in the world. She dwelt upon the right attitude that the old men ought to take towards that movement. The old men and women must try to learn from their children and other young men. The old persons should try to get rid of the idea that because they had brought forth children in the world, they had the right of possessing. No tyranny was so great as the tyranny of loving parents. Another idea that she would like to do away with was that because the parents had bestowed care, affection and love upon their children they had a right to expect service and devotion in return. She exhorted the mothers and fathers not to sacrifice youth in the service of the old. Youth was not a blank paper for the old people to write a verse upon but Youth must be left unfettered to shape its own destiny.

MRS. COUSINS.

Mrs. Cousins at the outset thanked the audience for giving her the pleasure of addressing a large representative gathering of women. Theirs was a link in the vast organisation of women to help others. They knew that God helped those that helped themselves. They were trying to run this *Kali Yuga* quickly by rendering help and making life more happy.

Continuing, she dwelt upon the incredible progress the women movement had made in India and particularly the Bombay Branch of the Association. Though all of them were not mothers the spirit of motherhood was with them to make life more happy and wider, the desire to take the care of human being, in a word to better the conditions of life.

Proceeding, she said that though they were proud of the Bombay branch, they had yet a social blot in the city viz. the Commercial traffic in girls and women. They must put their hands in their purse and pull up these women who were degraded merely to satisfy the lust of man. She asked the Bombay branch not to have big bank accounts but to spend all the money in social work and thus try to get more and more money.

In the end Mrs. Cousins exhorted the women to subscribe in large numbers to their paper and carry enlightenment to these less fortunate sisters. She said that their activities in Madras had at a stroke solved the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Untouchable question.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

(The lecture of Mr. J. Krishnamurthi on "The Citizen as the Divine Agent" would appear in our to-morrow's issue.).

BRITAIN & FRANCE.

MUTUAL GUARANTEES.

FRENCH DREAD OF GERMANY

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—L'Eclair publishes a long document which is claimed to be a French official account of the conversations between Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot at Chequers in the Autumn, from which it appears that Mr. MacDonald pointed out that it would be very difficult for him to obtain the Dominions' consent to the agreement safeguarding France, and that British naval and military experts were opposed to a treaty of mutual guarantees. M. Herriott, in reply, said that from General Nollet's information it appeared that Germany was preparing an army of a new type, and General Nollet was of opinion that with a hundred thousand men allowed her under the Treaty of Versailles Germany would do again what Prussia did against Napoleon. France had a dagger pointed at its heart, and M. Herriot would not be doing his duty unless he rendered Germany harmless. He would prefer that France should not be paid reparations rather than be compelled to give up her security. If there were another war, France would be wiped off the map. Mr. MacDonald replied sympathetically, but maintained his view point.

FRENCH ADMISSION OF TRUTH.

The Quai d'Orsay admits that the account of the Chequers conversations is authentic. The French Government proposes to inquire how *L'Eclair* obtained it.—Reuter.

HERRIOT MEMO ON COLOGNE

APPROVED BY FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved the Memorandum by M. Herriot, expressing the opinion that it is impossible to evacuate the Cologne zone. It declares that the information from Germany is sufficient already to demonstrate that, in conformity with the Treaty of Versailles, it is impossible to evacuate the Cologne zone on January 10th. It states that negotiations among the Allies are continuing "in greatest agreement." Reuter.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO CHARKHA.

(Continued from previous page.)

backing there need be no fears regarding the fate of the Pact.

MAHATMAJI APPEALS.

After detailing the procedure to be adopted, Mahatmaji spoke in earnest terms about the Pact and the Spinning Franchise. He referred to some flippant remarks made about the spinning and Khaddar resolutions. He appealed to those who had no faith in both these items honestly to oppose the Pact if they were convinced that it was harmful to country's interests. But after they agreed to the Pact, they were in honour bound to carry out its terms to the best of their ability. If the delegates thought that they had to do nothing and everything was to be done by Gandhiji they were mistaken. Only by their co-operation, their whole-hearted co-operation, could they all achieve the boycott of foreign cloth. If they failed to help him and failed to achieve a successful boycott of foreign cloth the failure would be theirs too and not his alone. Let them all honestly throw their heart into the campaign. It was a serious undertaking they had embarked on and they must apply themselves to the task in a serious manner without any mental reservations. While Mahatmaji was speaking thus, Mr. N. C. Kelkar rose and asked the Mahatmaji to address a few words of similar salutary advice and warning to the No-Changers and ask them also to help the Swarajists in their Council work.

ADVICE TO NO-CHANGERS.

Mahatmaji readily consented to do so and for nearly fifteen minutes spoke to them in very earnest terms. He said his earlier remarks had been addressed to the Swarajists as well as the No-Changers and not to the former only. For there were some among the latter who had faith in spinning, but he readily consented to warn the No-Changers that they should not regard Swarajists as their enemies of the country. The Swarajists had as much faith in the excellence of their programme as the No-Changers themselves and were as good Congressmen as the latter. Regarding their Council work those like himself who did not believe in its intrinsic value may not help the Swarajists by supporting the latter on the platform, but they should not hinder them in their work openly or covertly. As he had said a million times if they did not believe in the Charkha, the only alternative left to them was the Councils, barring, of course, violence. This fact was conclusively demonstrated by the people who had no faith in the Charkha going over to the Swarajists. If they had no faith in the Charkha, they should openly join the ranks of the Swarajists. But if they believed in Charkha they should concede the right of the Swarajists to believe in the Councils honestly and should not ridicule the Swarajists or hinder their work. His appeal to the No-Changers was to accept the agreement in the spirit in which it was intended by him. He proposed to help the Swarajists to the best of his ability and to see that their cause was in no way damaged. Their cause was not of the Congress only, but of the nation for the Swarajists said that it was one of the important items in their fight against the bureaucracy. He wanted to form definite recognition for their policy in the name of the Congress. It was not a favour that they asked, but it was their right. The Swarajists were not the enemies of their country, not even the anarchists, for they loved their country. And it was for the sake of their country that they were working.

SWARAJISTS RECONCILED.

Gandhiji, who spoke for about twenty minutes, deeply impressed the audience by his earnestness, his wisdom and frankness. The only thing that had pained him was Mr. Bhopatkar's amendment that Khadi should be used by children for ceremonial and Congress occasions. Except this he had nothing for the Swarajists or the No-Changers except abounding love. His speech must have disarmed even those Swarajists who had a lurking suspicion in their minds that they had been taken in by the Spinning Franchise of Gandhiji but Gandhiji's promise to help the Swarajists in every possible way and his exhortation to the No-Changers to love the former as their brethren must have thawed even the most die-hard Swarajist. The sum total of this noble and lofty speech was that it reconciled the Swarajists in a measure to the Spinning Franchise.

AN INNOVATION.

The Congress which meets to-morrow, is altogether an innovation, for it will be the most business like body that had ever met. The way Gandhiji conducted the Subjects Committee's business for the last few days was really a marvel for never were so much humour and wit combined with business like ability, tact, acute intellect and clear headedness. The Subjects Committee will meet again after the Congress, to-morrow night.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

When the Congress Subjects Committee reassembled to-day, it first disposed of the balance of resolutions proposed by the Working Committee. Of these, those relating to Egypt and Kohat were critically examined. When Mahatma Gandhi saw a difference of opinion on the resolution about Egypt, he dropped it and he threatened to do the same with regard to the Kohat resolution which, however, was eventually passed unanimously.

The first resolution proposed to-day was regarding untouchability by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar on behalf of the Working Committee. This resolution while noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Hindu opinion, appeals to the Hindu members of the Congress organisations to make greater effort. While urging on the Hindus to devote their attention to this question in all aspects the Congress congratulates the Vaikom Satyagrahis on their non-violence and endurance and hopes the enlightened Travancore State will recognise the Satyagrahis' claim and grant speedy relief.

Dr. Moonjee suggested an addition to the motion to express that all Congressmen in engaging domestic servants should give preference to untouchables.

Mahatma Gandhi said that although he would go many steps further, in all such matters he always proceeded cautiously.

There were objections raised by several delegates and so the amendment of Dr. Moonjee was dropped. The original resolution was carried. Pandit Malaviya will be requested to speak on this resolution in the open Congress.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Discussion next centered round the resolution about national educational institutions. Mahatma Gandhi said he had been accused by some for leaving out the mention of these institutions in the Pact with the Swarajists and he wanted to emphasise that he did not for that reason attach lesser importance to the subject. A number of amendments were moved. Dr. Moonjee, the Swarajist leader from the C. P., declared that to maintain these national institutions was a waste of time and energy and that in any case responsibility for their maintenance should hereafter be borne by the All-India Congress Committee in place of Provincial Congress Committees. This proposal of his was, however, rejected by majority. The resolution, as finally passed, opined that as the hope of the future of the country lay in its youth, the Provincial Congress Committee should strive more vigorously than hitherto to keep alive national educational institutions, but while the Congress wants to maintain present institutions and open new ones the Congress does not regard any such institution to be national which does not actively encourage Hindu-Muslim unity, education among untouchables, and removal of untouchability and which does not make compulsory training in physical culture and for self-defence and which does not make hand-spinning and carding compulsory and in which teachers and students over twelve years of age do not spin for at least half an hour per working day and do not habitually wear Khaddar.

The next resolution asked Congressmen not to hesitate to accept remuneration for doing National Service.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

A good deal of interest was aroused when the resolution over the assassination of Sir Lee Stack in Egypt was taken up on the suggestion of the Working Committee. This resolution, whilst strongly deploring and condemning the assassination of Sir L. Stack, strongly deplored and condemned the reprisals taken by the British Government as being totally out of proportion to the crime, vindictive and calculated not merely to punish the guilty, but to humiliate and crush the spirit of Independence of the Egyptian nation. The Congress also tendered respectful sympathy to the Egyptions in their troubles and hoped they would bear their sorrow bravely and rise superior to the terrorism now set up in their land. Before the resolution was even seconded, several delegates objected to its being brought in. One member declared that the Congress had no right to condemn the assassination which had occurred in Egypt. Another pointed out that the Congress might have pledged itself to non-violence, but why should it condemn methods of violence on the part of others?

Mr. J. Patel considered the resolution necessary, because one slave nation must sympathise with another.

Mr. Chatterjee moved for deletion of the remarks condemning the assassination and Government reprisal because, he said, being pledged to non-violence as a matter of necessity they would be acting like eunuchs observing celibacy in condemning the assassination. (Laughter.)

A member asked for a ruling whether they could at all discuss the question of Egypt, as it did not in any way come within the pale of their national aspiration and programme. Were there any theological implications attached to this resolution?

Mahatma Gandhi said there was nothing theological or even logical in it, but there were practical considerations. As this question touched some of their brethren, he thought there should be some expression of sympathy. However, in consultation with Maulana Shaukat Ali, he decided to withdraw the resolution and officially not to shoulder responsibility of moving it in face of numerous suggestions and amendments.

KOHAT.

The resolution about Kohat was next taken up and ran as follows:—

"This Congress deplores the Hindu-Muslim tension and riots that have taken place in various parts of India. The Congress deplores the riots that recently took place in Kohat, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property including temples and Gurdwaras and is of opinion that the local authority failed to perform the primary duty of protection of life and property. The Congress further deplores the enforced exodus of the Hindu population from Kohat and strongly urges the Mussalmans of Kohat to assure their Hindu brethren of full protection of their lives and property and to invite them to return as their honoured friends and neighbourers. The Congress advises the refugees not to return to Kohat except upon an honourable invitation from the Kohat Mussalmans and upon the advice of Hindu and Mussalman leaders. The Congress advises the public, whether Hindu or Mussalman, not to accept the finding of the Government of India as also of others in the Kohat Tragedy and to suspend judgment till the Board appointed by the Unity Conference or some other equally representative body has enquired into the unfortunate event and come to a decision upon it. This Congress expresses its heartiest sympathy with sufferers in Gulbarga Riot and condemns the desecration of places of worship which were committed during those riots."

A Hindu delegate from the Punjab suggested the addition of a sentence promising help to the refugees from the All-India Congress Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi said he had met the refugees at Rawalpindi and had asked Gurditsingh a prominent refugee, to prepare a list of refugees and families. He had not yet received this list, and he did not know whether the refugees would remain in Rawalpindi or return to Kohat. It would not be proper for the Congress to take any steps until it knew where they were in the matter. When, however, proper time came the Congress Committees would assist.

The member from the Punjab thereupon withdrew his suggestion.

Dr. Munje moved an amendment, "To condemn the attempt of Government to throw the entire blame on the Hindus by giving an one sided version of the riots."

Mahatma Gandhi objected to this amendment, as it would prejudge the enquiry by the leaders. It might be that an impartial enquiry might also come to conclusions similar to those of Government.

Dr. Moonje said what he sugested was mere condemnation of the Government report, because on the face of it was clear that it was condemning Hindus and not Mahomedans by emphasising the fault of one and not of the other. He was not prejudging the issue.

Mr. Gandhi characterised this as loose reasoning and said if this attitude was taken up by the members, he would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. J. Patel pointed out that even in the resolutions drafted to the Working Committee they were prejudging Government by condemning the failure of the local authorities to control the riots. How could then they do that? Was it that they must whip the dead horse in any way they liked?

Mahatma Gandhi replied that on this point Hindus and Mahomedans were unanimous and the Maulana Zafar Ali had told him that morning that they should condemn the Government's failure because the excesses would never had occurred if Government had performed its duties.

Dr. Moonje, thereupon, withdrew his amendment.

AFFAIRS OF INDIAN STATES.

Maulana Zafar Ali moved deletion of the reference to the Gulbarga, firstly because they should not deviate from their practice of not referring to happenings in an Indian State and secondly because from his thirteen years' experience of the Hyderabad State he could say that the present Nizam was very just and the present Nizam was following in the footstep of his father. (Several voices "No, No).

Maulana Zafer Ali:—This is only your prejudice and fanaticism. Then you must include Kashmir and Bharatpur as well. You have no right to interfere in the affairs of an Indian State.

Mahatma Gandhi ruled that the Congress had perfect right to pass resolutions about Indian States.

Maulana Zafer Ali said he wanted to know whether this was a Congress of Hindus or of Musalmans.

Mahatma Gandhi remarked that the speaker was speaking in a wrong way. The Congress did not belong to any body and the addition about Gulbarga was really very innocent. It should not give offence to any soul in the world and did not condemn the Nizam's administration. Mahatma Gandhi asked Maulana Zafar Ali to read the resolution. On reading, Maulana Zafar Ali agreed, amidst laughter, that it was not objectionable. As for Maulana Zafar Ali's suggestion to condemn the desecration of some Muslim sanctuary in Kashmir, Mahatma said, if he (Maulana Zafar Ali) would bring forward any proposition it would be considered on its merits.

Maulana Zafar Ali said he only wanted to say that the Nizam's administration should not be condemned, that even Mrs. Naidu would bear him out in regard to that. He was, however, glad to find that hereafter affairs of Indian States would come under their review.

The resolution was then declared carried unanimously.

Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Das and Mrs. Naidu were in turn asked to move this resolution in the Congress but declined. Eventually, Pundit Motilal Nehru was asked to move it and Maulana Mahomed Ali to support it.

Mahatma Gandhi next mentioned that he would draft resolutions condemning traffic in intoxicating drugs and drinks and that they would not agree to receive any benefits from the excise revenue.

Resolutions amending the constitution were carried including the one reducing the delegate's fee from Rs. 10 to Re. 1.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

DISCUSSION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The following is the concluding portion of the amplified report of the debate on the Spinning Franchise in the Subjects Committee's meeting, to-day:—

Mr. Patel who started opposition to the Spinning Franchise said he was not opposed to Khaddar. He believed India should take to hand-spinning and hand-weaving and use of Khaddar, but he was entirely opposed to the proposed change in the Constitution. They had no right to exclude a large number of people who did not believe in Khaddar from the National Assembly. Such a vital change as suggested now had never been proposed to be introduced in the Constitution before. They might pass any number of resolutions on Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience, but they should never attempt to trifle with the Constitution. If the Liberals come in and found that Congressmen wore Khaddar they would also probably begin to wear Khaddar. That was the best way of universalising Khaddar and strengthening the Congress. He did not think that Charkha alone would bring Swaraj, Nor Councils alone would bring Swaraj, nor boycott of foreign cloth alone would bring Swaraj. It was a combination of these things that would help them to achieve Swaraj. But by introducing the Spinning Franchise the Liberals would be shut out and the Congress would lose its national character. "I hope you will not undo the splendid work which the Unity Conference in Bombay achieved. Mrs. Besant has a sect of her own just as Mahatma Gandhi has a sect of his own." (Laughter.)

Mahatma Gandhi: I did not know this. I am thankful to you for the information.

Mr. Patel: I know my party is committed to a certain line of action and I oppose the proposed Franchise.

Mr. Kher, supporting Mr. Patel, said that like all Pacts this Pact was very unsatisfactory and it was a very bad bargain.

The Secretary of the Karachi Congress Committee declared that if they accept the Spinning Franchise they would be converting the Congress into a few men's show.

Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) observed that this Committee having appointed a sub-committee which had submitted the resolution, it was not open to discuss the merits of the Calcutta Pact.

Mahatma Gandhi: You are not bound by my views. Every No-Changer can express himself freely. I hope Mr. Das also would allow the same freedom to the Swarajists.

Mr. Kowjalgi: Sir, I want also an assurance from the Swarajist leaders as to whether their party is going to work the Pact, because my information is that a number of Swarajists do not intend to spin.

PANDIT MOTILAL EXPLAINS THE POSITION.

At this, Pandit Motilal Nehru explained the constitutional position of the Swaraj Party as well as his own views. He described the Swaraj Party as a compact disciplined body. There could be no discipline in anybody of men if they defied the Constitution at each turn. Every Constitution provided for freedom of conscience. If it were a matter of freedom of conscience and freedom of opinion alone, he would be the first to follow Mahatma Gandhi's advice, but it was no longer a question of freedom of opinion. The Constitution of the Party was passed at Calcutta unanimously. The Pact was first agreed to by the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party and later adopted unanimously by the General Council at Bombay. Mr. Patel was present at the time. The General Council of the Party had disciplinary powers over all members. The General Council would meet to-morrow when the attitude to be adopted by the Swarajists in the Congress would be discussed. So long as Mr. Das and his own connection with the Party remained discipline was the first and last word in its Constitution. "We have learnt by sad experience what has been the result in the Congress Camp for want of discipline. I am authorised by Mr. Das to state that the members of the Swaraj Party are not free to vote as they like, although they may express their individual opinions."

Replying to the criticisms levelled at the Party he said in agreeing to the Franchise they had simply paid the price for the union of the two wings. Among the Swarajists there were great many who held that this was not a proper Franchise. There was nothing sinful in holding that view. They had definite suspicion that the Franchise would not work properly, but the Swaraj Party Council taking everything into consideration had decided to help Mahatmajee to carry out his wishes. They had agreed to pay the price of union and not merely to declare the price. He himself was not still free from doubt as to the eventful success of the Spinning Franchise, but the Party had yielded to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi in view of the totality of advantages and disadvantages, not to the Party, but to country's interests. Mr. Kowjalgi wanted assurance. "We have put our names to the Pact—Mr. Das and myself. Does Mr. Kowjalgi mean that we signed our bond and want to treat as a scrap of paper? It will be wholly unjustifiable to doubt the motives and intentions of the Swaraj Party. As regards the results, our position is that of soldiers acting under orders. Here is a General (Gandhi). He says I shall lead you to victory if you march according to my order. We soldiers doubt whether it will lead to victory, but we say we are bound to follow you and if the attack fails then the responsibility is that of the General." (Laughter and applause.)

Mahatma Gandhi was hard to say: "The General has some brain left."

Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta advised the audience not to vote because Gandhiji said one thing or Mahatmaji said another, but they must consult their own conscience and after due deliberation vote one way or the other. When once they decided in favour of the Pact they must adhere to it.

Mr. Jehangir Patel said: "I am afraid there are here persons who are hypocrites first and spinners next."

Mahatma Gandhi immediately remarked that "hypocrites" was an unparliamentary expression and Mr. Patel instantly withdrew it. Proceeding Mr. Patel said if the Swarajists really meant to spin they must agree to delete the words "unwilling and unable" from the resolution in case of exemption from personal spinning. He congratulated the Swarajists on the possession of leaders who could impose Czarist discipline, but he wanted to know how many were present when the pact was discussed by its executive.

Pandit Motilal:—There never was a greater attendance than at the meeting in question.

Mr. Kowalji opposed the resolution because he feared there were many persons unwilling to spin and therefore, there would be frauds. This franchise instead of democratising the Congress would convert it into a small corporative body. As the people among whom he worked were against the franchise he advised the House against a hasty step which they would later repent.

Mr. Govindanand in supporting Mr. Patel declared that he would spin alright but not contribute the quota of two thousand yards merely to become a Congress member. He asked when the Sub-Committee of the Unity Conference appointed in Bombay was going to frame recommendations what was the advantage of this House and the Congress accepting this franchise. Was there going to be a special session of the Congress to consider the franchise question after that Committee had reported? Why not, therefore, wait till that Committee reported?

LALAJI SUPPORTS OPPOSITION.

Lala Lajpat Rai supported Mr. Patel. He considered that the pact consisted of a bundle of inconsistencies. Use of khaddar only on ceremonial occasions would make the people laugh at the Congress. The clause about wearing of Khaddar only on ceremonial occasions was inconsistent with the spirit of the franchise. There must be no dilution in franchise. He, the speaker, belonged to no party, although he had worked for the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Das:—It is impossible to get away from the Swaraj Party. (Laughter).

Lala Lajpat Rai retorted if the Swaraj Party insists on discipline as it has done to-day many will run away. (Loud Laughter).

A voice:—Question.

Lala Lajpat Rai:—I agree that when you declare war you must accept a man to be a general. It does not lie in the mouth of the Swaraj Party to say that they accept Mahatma Gandhi as general, because they have rebelled against him. (Hear Hear). I think the franchise should remain undiluted.

SUB-COMMITTEE RE-ASSEMBLES.

KOHAT AND BURMESE STRUGGLE.

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The Congress Subjects Committee re-assembled this evening to consider the draft resolutions submitted by the Working Committee.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari formally moved these resolutions on behalf of the Working Committee. The first recorded the opinion that the Indian and Imperial Governments have failed to protect the interest of the settlers overseas, and while tendering sympathy to the settlers in their troubles the Congress regrets its inability to render effective assistance till Swaraj has been attained. The Congress notes with profound dissatisfaction the sanction by the Governor-General of the South African Union to the Ordinance of the Natal Legislature depriving Indians of the Municipal franchise which they have long enjoyed with impunity. The deprivation of the franchise is manifestly unjust, and a breach of agreement of 1914. The so-called settlement of the Kenya Question is nothing short of deprivation of the just rights of Indians.

Then a resolution appreciating the services of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Vaze and Pt. Benarsidas Chaturvedi was also approved.

There was also a resolution recording condolence over the death of Bi-Amman, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, P. K. Naidu (South Africa), Sir Ashutosh Choudhri and Dr. Subrahmanyam and a few others.

CAIRO TRAGEDY AND REPRISALS.

A motion condemning the assassination of Sir Lee Stack and describing the reprisals as out of proportion to the crime and vindictive, and calculated to crush the Egyptian spirit of independence was postponed for consideration pending the arrival of Maulana Mahomed Ali and some Moslem leaders, who were busy elsewhere.

BURMANS' TROUBLES.

The next motion sympathised with the Burmans in their troubles and trusted that they will not be cowed down by oppression. The motion also regretted the tendency among certain Indian settlers in Burma to claim communal representation and advising them not to make any such separatist tendency which was bad in principle. Mr. Sri Prakash while being opposed to the continuance of communal representation urged the audience to recognise the existence of this principle in India. He pointed out the inadvisability of offering the advice to Indians in Burma when the evil existed in India itself. Mr. Tyabjee (Burma) explained that Indians and Burmans in Burma, in several public meetings had declared themselves against communal representation. But the Whyte Committee had recommended the principle of communal representation. The real feeling of Burmans and Indians against it was not placed before the Whyte Committee, because it was non-co-operated by the people. It had been a Government policy to separate Indians from Burmans.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, claiming to know the conditions in Burma said that people of Burma wanted the co-operation of Indians in their struggle for freedom.

The motion was carried.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

The Kohat affair was the subject of another resolution formally moved by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. It deplored the Hindu-Muslim tension and riots that took place resulting in the loss of life and the destructions of property as also the enforced exodus of the Hindu population from Kohat. It is opined that the local authoritity failed to perform the primary duty of protecting the life and property, and Mussalmans are asked to assure Hindus of full protection, and invite them to return. The resolution also advises the refugees not to return to Kohat except upon honourable invitation and advises the public not to accept the finding of the Government of India, as also of others, and to suspend judgment till the Board appointed by the Unity Conference, or some other equally representative body has enquired and come to decision.

A Mahomedan delegate objected to the expression "enforced exodus" and wanted it to be altered into "unfortunate exodus." He also referred to the Chief Commissioner's latest announcement, that there was every hope of good relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans being restored.

Dr. Moonje wanted to move an amendment characterising the Government version as partial and one-sided.

Mahatma Gandhi said the duty of passing this resolution lay in their unanimity. An amendment condemning the Government version really meant prejudging the question.

Replying to Dr. Moonje, Mahatma Gandhi said there were some Mahomedans who thought the Government version was correct. Thereupon, Dr. Moonje suggested that the whole resolution be dropped.

Lala Dunichand (Ambala) suggested the raising of funds for the help of Kohat refugees. Further discussion on the resolution was postponed.

NUMBER OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The motion for reducing the number of Congress delegates from 6,000 to 3,000 was rejected by a small majority.

SPINNING FRANCHISE TO BE OPPOSED IN OPEN CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have announced their intention to oppose the spinning franchise in the open Congress and would not vote on it as a party question.

MADRAS CONTINGENT FOR CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

A special train with delegates to the Belgaum Congress left Madras to-night.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, President-Elect of the Social Conference left this afternoon for Belgaum.

A NON-BRAHMIN NATIONALIST'S HOPES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Dr. C. Natesan, M.L.C., non-Brahamana united nationalist and vice-president of the Madras Dravidian Association, has sent a telegram to Mr. Gandhi wishing the Congress session every success and expressing the hope that the present Congress will develop in the near future into an all-India Federal Congress of all parties and creeds.

ALL INDIA LIBERAL FEDERATION.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 25.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, President-elect of the All-India Liberal Federation, arrived here this afternoon and was accorded a warm reception at Charbagh station by the leading Liberals, including Mr. A. P. Sen, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Jagat Narain, Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru, Principal Chintamar, Mr. Bishweswarnath Srivasta, Pandit Gokarnath Misra and members of the Reception Committee and several other Liberal Federation delegates. A batch of volunteers, comprising of students of the local colleges and high schools, organised by Mr. Ziboo of the Reid Christian college also participated in the reception.

OTHER CONFERENCES

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA-I-HIND.

The Secretary Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi wires:—

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema will hold its special session at Moradabad on the 11th 12th 13th and 14th of January, instead of on the the 9th and the following days as heretofore notified. The Reception Committee is doing its work very enthusiastically. Invitation letters are being issued from the office.

THE ALL-INDIA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The next Session of the All-India Social Conference will be held in the Rifah-i-am Hall, Lucknow, on the 29th December 1924, in which several social problems of vital importance affecting the country will be discussed.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH.

RESUMES PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

A Madura message says that Mr. George Joseph, Barrister-at-Law has resumed practice.

LEAVES THE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

Information has been received that Mr. George Joseph has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Kerala Congress Committee, Travancore. In the course of his communication to the Secretary of the Committee he says: I have come to the conclusion that I should leave the Congress and all its responsibilities for the time being, till it is clear to me that it has an intelligible and acceptable policy.

I am afraid it has none now. It is a painful decision, but I have to face it. I resign from the Executive Committee and the District and Division Committees.

NO MESSAGE BUT CHARKHA

(Continued from page 9.)

compatible with the general condition of the country.

6. There should be re-distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis with as complete autonomy as possible for every province for its internal administration and growth.

7. Appointment of a commission to examine all the monopolies given to foreigners and, subject to the findings of the commission, full guarantees to be given for all vested rights justly acquired.

8. Full guarantee of their status to the the Indian Chiefs without any hindrance from the Central Government subject to the right of asylum to subjects of these States who, not being offenders against the Penal Code, may seek it in Self-governing India.

9. Repeal of all arbitrary powers.

10 The highst post to be open to all who may be otherwise fit. Examinations for the Civil and Military Services to be in India.

11. Recognition of complete religious freedom to various denominations subject to mutual forbearance.

12. The official language for provincial governments, ligislatures and courts, within a definite period, to be the vernacular of the province; of the Privy Council, the final court of appeal, to be Hindustani; the script to be either Devanagari or Persian. The language of the Central Government and of the Central Legislature to be also Hindustani. The language of international diplomacy to be English.

I trust you will not laugh at what may appear to you to be extravagance of thought in the foregoing sketch of some of the requirements of Swaraj as I would have it. We may not have the power today to take or receive or do the things I have mentioned. Have we the will? Let us at least cultivate the desire. Before I leave this highly attractive, because speculative, theme let me assure the Committee in charge of the drafting of a Swaraj scheme, that I claim for my suggestion no more attention than it would give to any single individual's. I have incorporated them in my address only to gain greater currency for them than they would perhaps otherwise receive.

INDEPENDENCE.

The above sketch presupposes the retention of the British connection on perfectly honourable and absolutely equal terms. But I know that there is a section among Congressmen who want under every conceivable circumstance complete independence of Britain. They will not have even an equal partnership. In my opinion if the British Government mean what they say and honestly help us to equality, it would be a greater triumph than a complete severance of the British connection. I would therefore strive for Swaraj within the Empire but would not hesitate to sever all connection, if severance became a necessity through Britain's own fault. I would thus throw the burden of separation on the British people. The better mind of the world desires to-day not absolutely independent States warring one against another but a federation of friendly, inter-dependent States. The consummation of that event may be far off. I want to make no grand claim for our country. But I see nothing grand or impossible about our expressing our readiness for universal inter-dependence rather than independence. It should rest with Britain to say that she will have no real alliance with India. I desire the ability to be totally independent without asserting the independence. Any scheme that I would frame, while Britain declares her goal about India to be complete equality within the Empire, would be that of alliance and not of independence without alliance. I would urge every Congressman not to be insistent on independence in each and every case, not because there is anything impossible about it, but because it is wholly unnecessary till it has become perfectly manifest that Britain realy means subjugation in spite of her declaration to the contrary.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

So far, then, I have considered the contents of the agreement and the general questions arising from it. Not much need be said about the status of equality given to the Swaraj Party. I wish I could have avoided it, not because the Party is not worthy, but because I do not share its views about Council-entry. But if I must remain in the Congress and even lead it, I must recognise facts as they are. It was easy enough for me to go out of the Congress or to decline the honour of presiding. But it was not, so I thought and still think, in the interest of the country for me to take that step. The Swaraj Party represents, if not a majority, at least a strong and growing minority in the Congress. If I was not to divide the Congress on the issue of its status, I was bound to agree to its conditions so long as they were not in conflict with my conscience. They are not in my opinion, unreasonable. The Swarajists want to use the name of the Congress for their policy. A formula had to be found for their doing so without their pledging or binding the No-changers to their policy. One of the ways of doing it was to give it the authority and the responsibility both financial and executive with regard to the framing and the prosecution of their policy. The Congress as a whole could not guide that policy without sharing the responsibility. And as I could not take the responsibility, and as I apprehend no No-changer can, I could not be party to shaping the policy, nor could I shape it without my heart in it. And least can only go where belief is. I know that the sole authority to the Swaraj Party to use the name of the Congress in regard to the Council programme makes somewhat awkward the position of the other parties wishing to join the Congress. But I fear it is inevitable. The Swaraj Party cannot be expected to surrender the advantage it possesses. After all it wants the advantage not for itself but for the service of the country. All parties have or can have that ambition or no other. I hope therefore that the others will join the Congress and work from within to affect the course of the country's politics. Dr. Besant has led the way in that direction. I know that she would have many things done otherwise, but she is content to come in hoping to bring round the electorate to her view by working within the Congress. The No-changers can, in my humble opinion, vote for the agreement with a clear conscience. The only national programme jointly to be worked by all the parties is khaddar, Hindu-Muslim unity and, for the Hindus, removal of untouchability. Is not this after all what they want?

PURELY SOCIAL REFORM?

It has been suggested that this programme turns the Congress into a purely social reform organisation. I beg to differ from that view. Everything that is absolutely essential for Swaraj is more than merely social work and must be taken up by the Congress. It is not suggested that the Congress should confine its activity for all time to this work only. But it is suggested that the Congress should for the coming year concentrate the whole of its energy on the work of construction, or as I have otherwise described it, the work of internal growth.

Nor does the agreement exhaust the list of constructive items that the Congress must handle. Those I am about to mention are of the highest importance, but they, being non-contentions and not absolutely essential for Swaraj as the foregoing three items, find no mention in the agreement.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

One such is the maintenance of national educational institutions. Probably the public do not know that next to khaddar the running of national educational institutions has been the most successful. These cannot be given up so long as even a few pupils are left. It must be a point of honour with the respective provinces to keep up their colleges and schools. Suspension of non-co-operation should not have any injurious effect on these institutions. On the contrary, greater effort than ever before should be made to maintain and strengthen them. Most provinces have their national schools and colleges. Gujarat alone has a national university maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,00,000, and having control of 3 Colleges and 70 Schools with 9,000 pupils. It has acquired its own ground at Ahmedabad and has already spent Rs. 2,05,323, in buildings. Throughout the country, finest and silent work has been done by the non-cooperating students. Theirs is a great and noble sacrifice. From a worldly standpoint they have perhaps lost the prospect of brilliant careers. I suggest to them however that from the national standpoint they have gained more than they have lost. They left their schools or colleges, because it was through them that the youth of the nation were insulted and humiliated in the Punjab. The first link in the chain of our bondage is forged in these institutions. The corresponding national institutions however inefficiently managed they may be, are the factories where the first instruments of our freedom are forged. After all, the hope of the future centres round the boys and girls studying in these national institutions. I therefore regard the upkeep of these institutions as a first charge on provincial funds. But these institutions to be truly national must be clubs for promoting real Hindu-Muslim unity, they must be also nurseries for training Hindu boys and girls to regard untouchability as a blot upon Hinduism and a crime against humanity. They should be training schools for expert spinners and weavers. If the Congress retains its belief in the potency of the spinning wheel and khaddar, one has a right to expect these institutions to supply the science of the spinning wheel. They should be also factories for khaddar production. This is not to say that the boys and the girls are not to have any literary training. But I do maintain that the training of the hand and the heart must go hand-in-hand with that of the head. The quality and the usefulness of a national school or college will be measured not by the brilliance of the literary attainments of its scholars but by the strength of the national character, and deftness in handling the carding bow, the spinning wheel and the loom. Whilst I am most anxious that no national school or college should be closed, I should have not the slightest hesitation in closing down a school or college, that is indifferent to the admission of non-Hindu boys or that shuts its door against the entry of untouchables or that has not carding and spinning as an indispensable part of the training. Time is past when we can be satisfied with the word 'national' on the sign-board of the school and the knowledge that it is not affiliated to any Government university or is not otherwise controlled by the Government. I must also not omit to point out that the tendency in many national institutions still is to neglect the vernaculars and Hindustani. Many teachers have not realised the necessity of imparting instruction through the vernaculars or Hindustani. I rejoice to observe that Sjt. Gangadhar Rao has arranged a meeting of national educationists to exchange experiences on the several points mentioned by me and to evolve, if possible, a general plan of education and action.

UNEMPLOYED NON-CO-OPERATORS.

This is perhaps the proper place to mention those lawyers who have given up practice, and school masters and other government employees who have given up Government service at the call of the nation. I know that there are many such men who find it hard to make the two ends meet. They deserve national support. The Khadi Board and the national schools and colleges are the two services that can take in almost an unlimited number of honest and industrious men who are willing to learn and labour and are satisfied with a modest allowance. I observe a tendency not to accept any remuneration for national service. The desire to serve without remuneration is praiseworthy, but all cannot satisfy it. Every labourer is worthy of his hire. No country can produce thousands of unpaid wholetime workers. We must therefore develop an atmosphere in which a patriot would consider it an honour to serve the country and accept an allowance for such service.

INTOXICANTS.

Another item of national importance is the liquor and the opium traffic. Had the wave of enthusiasm that swept across the country in 1921 in the cause of temperance remained non-Violent, we would to-day have witnessed a progressive improvement. But unfortunately our picketting degenerated into violence, veiled when it was not open. Picketting had, therefore, to be abandoned and the liquor-shops and opium-dens began to flourish as before. But you will be pleased to hear that the temperance work has not died out altogether. Many workers are still continuing their quiet and self-less service in the cause of temperance. We must, however, realise that we would not be able to eradicate the evil till we have Swaraj. It is no matter of pride to us that our children are being educated out of the revenue derived from this immoral source. I would almost forgive the Council-entry by Congressmen if they would boldly sweep out this revenue though education may have to be starved. Nothing of the kind should happen if they will insist on a corresponding reduction in the military expenditure.

BENGAL REPRESSION.

You will observe that in the foregoing paragraphs I have confined myself to the internal developments.

But the external circumstances, and among them chiefly the acts of our rulers, are affecting our destiny no less surely (though it may be adversely) than the internal development. We may turn them to advantage if we will or we may succumb to them to our disadvantage. The latest act of the rulers is the repression commenced in Bengal. The All Parties' Conference condemned it in no uncertain terms. The Conference had hesitation in saying that the blow was aimed at the Bengal Swaraj Party. But I have none. I have been to Calcutta and had the opportunity of meeting men representing a variety of opinion and I came to the conclusion that the blow was aimed at the Swaraj Party. The opinion is confirmed by the speeches since delivered by Lords Lytton and Reading. The defence they have offered is wholly unconvincing. Such a defence is possible only in a place like India where public opinion counts for little or nothing. Lord Lytton's conditions of release are an insult to our intelligence. Their Excellencies beg the question when they tell us that the situation warranted the Ordiance and the action under the Regulation of 1918. The national contention is:—

1. That the situation they describe has not been proved to exist;

2. That assuming that the situation does exist, the remedy is worse than the disease.

3. That the ordinary law contains enough powers for dealing with the situation; and lastly,

4. That even if extraordinary powers were necessary they should have been taken from the legislature which is of their own creation.

The speeches of their Excellencies evade these issues altogethr. The nation which has had considerable experience of unsupported statements of the Government will not accept them as gospel truth. Their Excellencies know that we cannot and will not believe their statements not because they are wilfully untruthful, but because the sources of their information have often been discovered to be tainted. Their assurances are therefore a mockery of the people. The speeches are almost a challenge to us to do our worst. But we must not be irritated or be impatient. Repression, if does not cow us down, if it does not deter us from our purpose, can but hasten the advent of Swaraj; for it puts us on our mettle and evokes the spirit of self-sacrifice and courage in the face of danger. Repression does for a true man or a nation what fire does for gold. In 1921 we answered repression with Civil Disobedience and invited the Government to do its worst. But to-day we are obliged to eat the humble pie. We are not ready for Civil Disobedience. We can but prepare for it. Preparation for Civil Disobedience means discipline, self-restraint, a non-violent but resisting spirit, cohesion and above all scrupulous and willing obedience to the known laws of God and such laws of man as are in furtherance of God's laws. But unfortunately we have neither discipline nor self-restraint enough for our purpose, we are either violent or our non-violence is unresisting, we have not enough cohesion and the laws that we obey, whether of God or man, we obey compulsorily. As between Hindus and Musalmans we witness a daily defiant breach of laws both of God and men. This is no atmosphere for Civil Disobedience—the one matchless and invincible weapon at the disposal of the oppressed. The alternative is undoubtedly violence. We seem to have the atmosphere for it. Hindu-Muslim fights are our training for it. And those who believe that India's deliverance lies through violence are entitled to gloat over the free fights that take place between us. But I say to those who believe in the cult of violence: "You are retarding India's progress. If you have any pity or friendly feeling for the starving millions, know that your violence will do them no service. Those whom you seek to depose are better armed and infinitely better organised than you are. You may not care for your own lives, but you dare not disregard those of your countrymen who have no desire to die a martyr's death. You know that this Government believes in Jalliamwala Bagh massacres as a legitimate means of self-defence. Whatever may be true of other countries, there is no chance of the cult of violence flourishing in this country. India is admittedly the best repository and exponent of non-violence. Will you not better devote your lives if you sacrifice them in the cause of non-violence?"

I know, however, that my appeal to the violent revolutionaries will be just as fruitless as any such appeal to the violent and anarchical Government is likely to be.

We must therefore find the remedy and demonstrate to both the violent Government and the violent revolutionaries that there is a force that is more effective than their violence.

REPRESSION A SYMPTOM.

I regard this repression as a chronic symptom of a chronic disease. The European dominance and Asiatic subjection is the formula. Sometimes it is stated still more cryptically as White versus Black. Kipling miscalled the White man's yoke as the 'White man's burden.' In the Malaya Peninsula the colour bar that was thought to be temporary has now almost become a permanent institution. The Mauritius planter must get Indian labour without let or hindrance. The Kenya Europeans successfully lord it over Indians who have a prior right to be there. The Union of South Africa would to-day drive out every Indian if it safely could, in total disregard of past obligations. In all these cases the Government of India and the Imperial Government are not helpless; they are unwilling or not so insistent as they ought to be on the protection of Indian settlers. The Government of India have not shown even the decency to publish the report of its own Commission on Fiji.

The attempt to crush the indomitable spirit of the Akalis is a symptom of the same disease. They have poured their blood like water for the sake of a cause they hold as dear as life itself. They may have erred. If they have, it is they who have bled in the process. They have hurt no one else. Nankana Saheb, Guruka-Bagh and Jaito will bear witness to their courage and their mute suffering and martyrdom. But the Governor of the Punjab is reported to have vowed that he will crush the Akalis.

One hears that repression is crushing the Burmese spirit.

Egypt fares no better than we do. A mad Egyptian kills a British officer;—certainly detestable crime. The punishment is not only a detestable crime, but it is an outrage upon humanity. Egypt has nearly lost all it got. A whole nation has been mercilessly punished for the crime of one man. It may be that the murder had the sympathy of the Egyptians. Would that justify terrorism by a power well able to protect its interests without it?

The repression in Bengal is therefore not an extraordinary thing. We must treat its periodic eruption in some shape or other or in some province or other, as our normal condition till we come to our own.

NEED FOR SANCTION.

The Congress, therefore, to be worthy of its trust must devise a sanction to back its demands. Before we can forge the sanction we Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Sikhs Parsis etc., must unite and so should Swarajists, No-Changers, Liberals, Home-Rulers, Muslim Leaguers and others. If we can but speak with a united voice and know our own mind it would be well. If we can develop the power to keep foreign cloth from our land, it would be better. We are ready then for the sanction.

MY FAITH.

Let me state my faith; as a Congressman wishing to keep the Congress intact, I advise suspension of Non-co-operation, for I see that the nation is not ready for it. But as an individual, I cannot—will not—do so as long as the Government remains what it is. It is not merely a policy with me, it is an article of faith Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience are but different branches of the same tree called Satyagraha. It is my *Kalpadruma*—my *Jam-i-Jam*—the universal Provider. Satyagraha is search for Truth; and God is Truth. Ahimsa or Non-violence is the light that reveals that Truth to me. Swaraj for me is part of that Truth. This Satyagraha did not fail me in South Africa Kheda, or Champaran and in a host of other cases I could mention. It excludes all violence or hate. Therefore, I cannot and will not hate Englishmen. Nor will I bear their yoke. I must fight unto death the unholy attempt to impose British methods and British institutions on India. But I combat the attempt with non-violence. I believe in the capacity of India to offer non-violent battle to the English rulers. The experiment has not failed. It has succeeded, but not to the extent we had hoped and desired. I do not despair. On the contrary I believe that India will come to her own in the near future, and that only through Satyagraha. The proposed suspension is part of the experiment. Non-Co-operation need never be resumed if the programme sketched by me can be fulfilled. Non-violent Non-co-operation in some form or other, whether through the Congress or without it, will be resumed if the programme fails. I have repeatedly stated that Satyagraha never fails and that one perfect Satyagrahi is enough to vindicate Truth. Let us all strive to be perfect Satyagrahis. The striving does not require any quality unattainable by the lowliest among us. For Satyagraha is an attribute of the spirit within. It is latent in every one of us. Like Swaraj it is our birthright. Let us know it.

BANDEMATRAM!!

SIKH PRISONERS' FAMILIES.

RUPEE RELIEF FUND.

Sardar Mangal Singh wires from Belgaum (Congress Camp) under date December 26:

In response to an appeal issued by the Central Sikh League requesting every Indian family to contribute at least one rupee to this Sikh Prisoners Family Relief Fund on the occasion of the coming birth anniversary of Guru Gobindsingh which falls on the 1st January, 1925. The following amongst others have contributed to this fund:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Zaffar Ali and Hasrat Mohani, Dr. Kitchlew, Messrs. T. Prakasham, Purshotamdas Tandon, Bharucha, Shankarlal Banker, Jamnalal Bajaj, Vallabhbhai Patel, Konda Venkatappayya and Mrs. Naidu.

The All-India Oriental Conference has concluded its session in Madras. At the invitation of the President, it was decided to hold the next Conference at Allahabad.

KOHAT AND ITS LESSONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The official report is out. It admits:

(1) that a Hindu poem inflamed the Muslims;

(2) that a Muslim boy was shot down by some panicky Hindus;

(3) that in retaliation, Muslim crowds set fire to Hindu shops and to the Hindu mohalla;

(4) that Hindu houses and shops were looted;

(5) that the Frontier Constabulary etcetra had a hand in the loot;

(6) that Major Reilly feared a massacre of Hindus;

(7) and that he, therefore agreed to the Hindus leaving the station by special trains.!

Please note these admissions of the preservers of Law and Order in India! Please note the protection they can offer to their subjects! A whole community of three thousand Hindus had to flee for their very life from a strong military station! That British and Indian forces at Kohat could not check arson and loot is a plea, that no independent critic will ever accept. Sir, let Government know, that Indians are not to be fooled by these bureaucratic tactics. Muslim leaders should condemn the excesses of their mobs without delay and hesitation. They should also show practical sympathy with the Hindu victims, as some Muslims of Kohat did, and as Maulana Mahomed Ali has given his mite. Hindu leaders must cultivate amongst their people the spirit of sacrifice and of laying down one's life for the honour of their mothers and sisters. The all-India leaders must concentrate their attention, for some time to come, in the Hindu-Muslim problem in the Punjab, without the solution of which real Swaraj is distant. More I need not say.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DR. NORMAN LEYS' NEW BOOK ON KENYA.

(Continued from page 8.)

with £24,000 which is spent on the education of Africans.

"The Ordinance has been a brilliant success. Of 3595 deserters reported during 1921, 77 per cent were traced and duly punished. The number of deserters reported soon fell. It was only 149 in December 1923.

"Now, whether we take Mr. Ainsworth's estimate of 210,000, less medically unfit, or the writer's of 250,000, as the number of those fully capable of work, and even if we add an allowance for elderly men, women and children able for light work, it is clear that the number of tax-payers is far larger than the number of wage earners, of whom the immense majority earn less than 12s. a month. (The official pamphlet published in 1922 states that near any reserve wages are 8s to 10s. a month without food, while at a distance of over 50 miles it may be necessary to pay 10s. to 12s. with food costing from 4s. to 8s. a month. Notices in the local press in 1924 show that 8s. without food is still the usual wage in the Nairobi and Kiambu districts.) The great majority of the able bodied males work for wages for most of each year, in order to pay not their own taxes only, but those of often several dependants, such as parent, wife sister or brother's widow. If we work out a rough calculation we shall find that the average labourer's wages for between three and four months are entirely devoted to paying the direct taxation, which in Kenya falls almost exclusively on those of African race. The only direct taxation paid by the richest European is a poll tax of 30s.

"Nothing more clearly reveals the nature and spirit of the accepted policy of the Government of Kenya than this fact, that the largest and poorest section of the population—people as poor as can be found in the world, who suffer heavily from diseases which their poverty makes irremediable—has this dumb African proletariat has to pay at least a quarter of its maximum possible earnings in direct taxation while the richest European in the colony (Rhodes). That fact alone proves the subordination of a professedly independent Governor with his advisers to the European colony and its interests, and also shows how influences so potent have been used."

It is impossible in a short review to go on quoting such passages as this, yet the book is full of them. The one thing that now is needed is that every Bureau in India, in which Indians have themselves a prominent interest, should purchase and put on its shelves a copy of this book, and every householder, who is interested in the fortunes of the Indians abroad and wishes to understand the Kenya problem, should buy a copy for his own use. It is extremely important that all educated Indians should know the facts, and having known the facts should make them known to others. It is also very important that facts, when they are known, should be published, not only in English, but in the vernaculars as well; and that there should be a complete understanding of the whole situation as far as possible by the masses of the Indian population, so that they may sympathise fully and work fully with the masses of the Kenya population, who have been so cruelly and terribly wronged.

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INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India since ages past had been and still is an agricultural country, and the fact that more than 80 per cent. of its inhabitants are agriculturists, presses us that Indians now should devote more energy and spend more money in this direction than in any other branch of industry. The only thing that is necessary for us to do, is to introduce scientific measures in this department, so that we can get better quantity as well as quality; the country side can be repopulated, hills can be clothed with forests and grass can be replaced with corn. To obtain efficiency in this line, the Government as well as the public should co-operate, Indians should be sent to foreign countries especially to America to learn agricultural science both theoretically and practically, since a greater part of India lies in the same latitude as America. There should be more schools and colleges for agriculture and horticulture and as a preliminary step, this science should be introduced as a compulsory subject from now, in our schools. Indian parents, teachers and preachers should encourage all those who come in contact with them to devote some time for the study of this branch. In order to obtain money in creating institutions of this sort or in sending Indians to foreign lands, the Government might even levy some sort of tax. We have made use of Western Civilization and European culture in every branch, in every act, nay in every walk of life, but uptill now, we have done very little or almost next to nothing as regards agricultural industry is concerned. We have one solitary college at Poona, and students flock there in numbers. Though we might experience difficulty in the beginning and in fact we have, we should not get discouraged, and cultivate our forms according to old systems, this case, old order must change yielding place to new. In order to obtain success, we must divide India into so many parts according to the nature of the soil, the climate and the annual rainfall. Thus by careful division of the land, we can cultivate those things which can grow best even under extremes of temperature. India is the Eldorado and the Alhambra of botanists, zoologists and geologists, she has been endowed by nature with all sorts of mineral and vegetable products, but unfortunately our attention has not been drawn in this direction. By taking to mining and agriculture on more up-to-date methods, we can solve to a great deal the present question of unemployment, and peoples of India would lead a better and a nobler life. The nationalists of India ought to bear in mind that even Mr. Gandhi calls himself a farmer by profession, in theory though not in practice. When once we tackle this point, Indians will be better clothed and fed than they are at present. Let the peoples of India preach through the press, the pulpit and the platform about agriculture and mining on scientific and more up-to-date methods. Tall talks about self-government and freedom alone will not feed a nation. Famine-stricken people will never understand politics and policies; let them be fed and clothed properly and Indians will hold a worthy place amongst the nations of the world.—Yours, etc.

K. E. KANGA.

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NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Hon. Secretaries of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency write:—

It is by now a widely known fact that "National Baby Week. 1924" achieved a success which exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its promoter, Her Excellency the Countess of Reading inasmuch as nearly a thousand places all over India held Baby Week celebrations. Moreover, the response of the public to the Baby Week celebrations held in Bombay, Karachi, Surat, Broach, Poona and Ahmedabad (and Health Weeks in the latter two places) and in some of the Deccan and Kathiawad States was so enthusiastic, genuine and tremendous that it was resolved at most of these places to make the Baby Week celebration an annual event.

Lady Wilson, who soon after her arrival in India allowed herself to be put at the head of this movement in Bombay, in January last, and threw herself wholeheartedly into it, considered that a central organization for this Presidency was necessary to stimulate, guide, help and co-ordinate the Baby Week celebrations to be held at many more places in this presidency in 1925. With clear foresight, Lady Wilson saw the vastness of the problem, but being already impressed with its urgent need to the mothers and babies of this presidency, took the initiative and commenced work as early as September 1924 by inviting a few ladies and gentlemen who had helped her in the last celebration.

At a preliminary meeting held in Poona on the 9th September 1924, it was decided to form a representative Provincial Committee to organize Baby Weeks in Bombay and in at least three towns to start with in each linguistic division of this Presidency and that the celebration should be fixed for different weeks of January, February and March, the exact week for each centre depending on the convenience of the people concerned as also that of despatch of material etc. Thus the first meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency (Incorporating National Health) was called on the 27th September at Government House, Ganeshkind, Kirkee. Lady Wilson was duly elected President with Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir as Chairman and Mr. G K. Devadhar as Hon. Provincial Secretary. About 15 places were selected where it was thought Baby Week could be organised with the help of local committees and the Hon. Secretary was asked to circularize and put himself in touch with the Collectors and prominent non-officials of these places. As a result of his correspondence Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Hubli, Alibag and Panwel have formed or are taking steps to form District Baby Week Committees and commenced the collection of funds &c.

Moreover, Mr. Devadhar visited Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, met the workers, who are interesting themselves in this work and had talks with the Collectors and the Civil Surgeons who are taking keen interest in making the local celebrations a success. Dr. Tilak also is visiting a few places in Kolaba District and has already left.

ASSOCIATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT.

It is decided this time to associate Public Health propaganda with this movement. By public Health propaganda the Committee means a campaign or mass education in the principles of personal and public hygiene, in prevention of diseases and death due to preventable causes and the ways and means by which such prevention can be secured, creating in this way intelligent public opinion for securing the financial and legal backing that is essential for preventable diseases being effectively controlled.

The reasons for joining the National Health Movement to the Baby Week Movement are as follows:—

i. Grown-ups suffer from most of the diseases to which the babies are subjected.

ii. The diseases and drug-habits in parents are responsible for nearly 30 per cent of the mortality among infants.

iii. A proper appreciation of the laws of preventive medicine is essential before the parents can understand the principles of Baby Care and Maternity Welfare.

iv. The two movements are thus interdependent and overlapping; but if anything the Public Health Movement should precede the Baby Welfare Movement, especially in a tropical country like India, which is admittedly a hot-bed of many preventable diseases and yet over 90 per cent of the people do not even know that they are preventable. And finally.

v. A great saving of time and money will be effected by celebrating the two together.

The Presidency Public Health Department and Medical Department have kindly promised every help in organising the Baby Week. (Incorporating National Health) in all these places. The Bombay Government have kindly placed a substantial contribution of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Provincial Committee. Since then the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has voted a sum of Rs. 2,500 and Her Excellency Lady Wilson has been graciously pleased to send a handsome donation of Rs 1,000. to the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, Fund. The total estimated expenditure stands at Rs. 40,000. An appeal for more money and other help is being sent out to public bodies, Charitable Trusts, Indian Princes, the Chiefs of States and prominent ladies and gentlemen in this Presidency, that are likely to help this movement. It is also proposed to request the Welfare and Health Organisations in England, America and other countries in the West to send us their publications to be placed on the Stalls of the Baby Week Exhibition.

The 2nd meeting of the Provincial Committee held on the 7th October selected personnel of three sub-committees, viz., Executive, Finance and Doctors' Sub-committee. The latter met thrice and after going through a large mass of material collected from various sources, sent its report to the third meeting of the Provincial Committee held on 10th November, which substantially confirmed it. Dr. H. V. Tilak was appointed as Hon. Additional Provincial Secretary of the Committee to look to the medical branch of the committee's work. The collection or preparation of material such as leaflets, pamphlets, illustrated and coloured Baby Week and National Health posters, illustrated charts, diagrams, lantern slides, Cinema Films, etc., is now going on in full swing. A complete list of the material with prices will be soon printed and published and the material itself will be ready in about a fortnight. It is proposed to keep in readiness at least four sets of materials so as to enable the committee to cater for six centres simultaneously. A most beautiful and attractive Baby Week Poster has been produced by the committee with lettering in different languages, songs in Marathi and Gujerati have been made ready for girls and boys to sing.

Many members of the Bombay Legislative Council and representatives of various interests and all linguistic divisions of the Presidency of Bombay, of Bombay Corporation, as also several prominent ladies and gentlemen were added to the Committee at its third meeting. The Committee desire it to be known that if the public of any other places wish to hold Baby Week in 1925, it will be glad to help them provided the intimation is given to the Hon. Secretaries by the 15th of January next about the formation of a Baby Week Committee, the collection of some funds to start with; the month and the week of the celebration to be decided according to the convenience for the despatch of material in consultation with the Hon. Provincial Secretaries.

COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The success of the wider and broader undertaking depends entirely on the active sympathy of the public, and the Committee, therefore, appeal to all to help the sacred cause of Motherhood not only by contributions, but by undertaking to do voluntary work before, during and after the celebration of the Baby Week. A special appeal is made to all the educated women, because it is to them that Committee looks for active voluntary participation in the organization of the coming Baby Week and the eventual supply of trained Midwives and Nurses as also Health Visitors—the two agencies that proved invaluable in the spread of Infant Welfare and health propaganda in all the civilised countries of the West.

It is expected that the public will embrace this opportunity to start voluntary Health Committees, especially in Towns, and organise from now lectures on different aspects of Personal and Public Health and Maternity and Baby Care. This will not only enable them to grasp intelligently what they will see and hear during the baby Week, but help them to keep up by establishing permanent Welfare and Health Associations with many of the activities usually associated with these, by taking advantage of this follow-up work of the stimulus given during the Baby Week to Public Health problems, throughout the remaining 51 weeks of the year; and that is exactly the aim and the object of the celebration of the National Baby Week coupled with National Health.

The Honorary Secretaries will feel thankful for any suggestions and offers of voluntary help, financial and otherwise, communicated to their address, C/O, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIV, EXAMINATION FEES

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of introduction of compartmental system in the passing of examinations of the University of Bombay, the question pertinently arises whether a proportionate reduction of fees for the same should not also be effected. The rule as at present stands is that a candidate who has secured a prescribed percentage of marks in particular papers may, at his option, be exempted from being examined in those papers at any subsequent examination. But the fees chargeable are still all the same. Thus, the fees for the Inter Arts, B.A., B.Sc., B.A. (Hons) and 1st Law and LL.B Degree Examinations are Rs 25, 40, 45, 50, 30, 50 respectively whether taken as a whole or in part. But on due consideration, the proposal for reduction cannot but appear as just. And if adopted, consider the immense relief it will bring to the slender and highly strained purse of students. A costly system is to that extent cheapened.

The proposal is not starting, nor is it unprecedented. The Madras and Mysore Universities have, with the introduction of compartmental system in their examinations, made corresponding concerns in the matter of the fees chargeable for the same. A reference to the calenders will at once bear proof to it. The full fees for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of the Madras University are Rs 24 and 36 respectively, while those for either part are Rs. 16 and 22 respectively. The law examinations must be taken as a whole every time and thus there is no reduction there. In the Mysore University the full fees for B.A., B.Com and BSc., examination are Rs. 36 whereas for either part it is Rs. 18. In these two Universities the authorities have introduced clear groups of subjects for the examinations and exemptions are granted by groups whereas in Bombay the exemptions are granted according to papers where in a candidate secures a certain prescribed percentage of marks. ... lighten the burden on students.—Yours, etc.

Y. J.

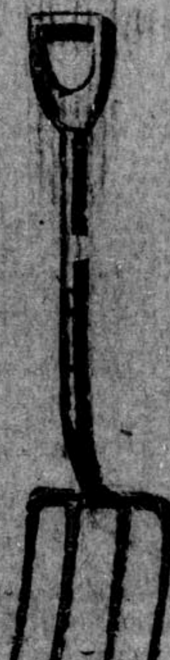
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EARTH•AUGER



HAYWARD-SETALVAD CONTROVERSY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the Setalvad-Hayward controversy the Bombay public evidently had their doubts if the Ministers to the Bombay Government were consulted by Sir George Lloyd as they might well have been. Long before the Reforms Committee was appointed a question was asked in the Council of State on 14th February, 1923 by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. It was as follows:—

"Will Government be pleased to say:—

(a) "If, when inviting opinions of Local Government on matters of general public interest, Government ask for the opinions of the Governor-in-Council and also of the Ministers or not;

(b) if the opinions of the Ministers are not invited, the reasons for the same, and do Government propose in future to invite the opinions of Ministers;

(c) if they do receive the opinions of the Ministers referred to in (a), do they get such opinions jointly of the Governor-in-Council and of the Ministers, or separately?"

Government replied by saying:—

"The normal course followed by the Government of India in consulting a Local Government is to ask for the opinion of the Local Governments, which means the Governor-in-Council in relation to reserved subjects and the Governor acting with his Ministers in the case of Transferred Subjects. The Governor-General in Council is not primarily concerned with the procedure adopted by the Local Government for the formulation of its opinion on such references, but I would invite the attention of the "Hon. Member to clause IV of the Instrument of Instructions to the Governors of the various provinces in accordance with which the Governor is directed to encourage the habit of joint deliberation between himself, his Councillors and his Ministers. Generally speaking the opinions received from Local Governments are given as the joint opinion of the Local Government, though occasionally the particular opinion of individual members of the Executive Council and Ministers is given separately."

The answer at any rate shows that the Government of India do lay importance on that part of the "Instructions" which calls upon Governors to encourage the habit of joint deliberations. This part of the 'Instructions" was certainly not fully respected by Sir George Lloyd as one can make out even from Sir Maurice Hayward's own statement to the Committee which has appeared in your columns. Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Decr. 25.

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